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OCLAE DOCUMENT CONDEMNS U.S. PRESENCE IN C.A.

PA170440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The seventh congress of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has ended with a strong criticism of the U.S. Government. A total of 85 delegates from 25 countries concluded 3 days of meetings by rejecting the U.S. military presence in Central America.

The delegates to the youth forum held in Managua lambasted the complicity of neighboring nations in efforts to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution.

OCLAE also expressed its solidarity with the peoples and students of Central America, encouraging them to continue the struggle being waged for national liberation and definitive independence from the imperialist yoke.

The participants in the congress also condemned the U.S. Pentagon's intention to install new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the attempts by the White House to hinder the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva

In the document, they stress the decision made by the young people of Latin America to struggle without respite against imperialism, colonialism, and fascism, and to support peace, independence, justice, and social progress.

OLADE CONCLUDES ADVISORY MEETING IN QUITO

PA171941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Quito, 17 Sep (AFP) -- The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has reoriented the geothermic plans of its member countries so that the implementation of these plans costs less, takes less time, and permits the utilization of personnel from the region. This decision was the result of a seminar and 2-week meeting of a group of OLADE advisers in this capital. The participants reviewed OLADE's regional strategy in the field of geothermics and discussed ways to evaluate the region's geothermic potential.

Gustavo Cuellar, chief of the geothermics department of OLADE, has said that the group discussed, among other things, measures to increase personnel training to attain technological independence in this field.

Regarding the seminar on thermic exploration that took place here a week ago, Cuellar said that the validity of OLADE's geothermic methodology was verified. Some aspects of related disciplines, such as volcanology, geochemistry, and others were also discussed.

The seminar was attended by the region's most important geothermic authorities. The participants discussed and outlined the methodology for estimating the geothermic potential of each country. They also agreed to publicize the geothermic activities OLADE carries out in cooperation with each of the member countries.

The OLADE advisory group is composed of Eduardo Almeida of Ecuador; Vicente Rios of Panama; Alberto Vides of El Salvador; Sergio Mercadonde of Mexico; and the members of OLADE's permanent secretariat. OLADE is headquartered in Quito.

AIR URGES ELIMINATION OF RADIO INTERFERENCE

PA171416 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 5

[Resolution of the Inter-American Radio Broadcasting Association, "AIR", date and place not given; boldface as published]

[Text] IN VIEW OF the problems generated in some areas of the hemisphere as a result of interference in radio broadcasting frequencies.

WITH THE RESULTS

1) That the Government of Cuba has installed a radio station transmitting in medium wave that produces interference in the frequencies being used by other radio stations of the area in various countires of the Americas;

2) That interference produced by radio stations located in Nicaragua are also observed in the Central American area.

CONSIDERING

1) That states, in using broadcasting frequencies which have been assigned to them through international agreements, must proceed according to proper technical rules to avoid interfering in the transmissions of radio stations from other states;

2) That, according to existing international rules, medium wave transmissions must serve each country but try not to infringe on the area of other countries;

3) That having confirmed the existence of radio stations in Cuba and Nicaragua which do not comply with this rule, producing higher levels of interference in other countries of the area, the installation of Radio Marti could contribute to complicating the resolution of existing problems and could become a factor in the creation of new problems.

THE DIRECTIVE COUNCIL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RADIO BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION RESOLVES:

1) To publicly denounce the existence of these interferences, which violate existing rules and the principles that should govern radio broadcasting transmissions;

2) To exhort all governments of the states involved to respect the principles and rules of the international law of communications and to reach necessary regional, bilateral, and multilateral agreements to prevent interference;

3) To recommend that its institutional members carry out the proper policy before their respective governments so that they may take action before the other governments of the hemisphere to promote the coordination of necessary agreements to eliminate existing interference;

4) To recommend that the governments of the states of the hemisphere respect existing provisions of the International Convention of Telecommunications and regional agreements.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES CABINET CRISIS

PY161841 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM) -- Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz has flatly denied press reports of a cabinet crisis. Maschwitz said that one had not existed, nor does one exist. At the same time, he confirmed what President Reynaldo Bignone has said; that he wishes to conclude his term in office with the present cabinet members.

These reports on a crisis are just idle talk. It is true, however, and this is only natural, that within the exchange of ideas that always takes place within the cabinet, the possibility of a change was mentioned; but this was immediately disregarded as a course of action, the high-ranking official noted.

Maschwitz also recalled some statements made by the head of state. Bignone has said that this atmosphere of unrelenting and ever-changing agitation exerts tension and concern on the public, giving rise to the oddest kinds of hearsay and rumors, which do not smooth the way toward reaching the elections under the best of conditions. This is why the presidential spokesman clarified as exaggerated the reports disseminated this morning.

Resignation Requests Denied

PY170236 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Aortaza was denied having requested, along with the labor minister, the resignation of all the other cabinet ministers. Thus, the minister answered a question put to him by jornalists as to whether the request made along with Labor Minister Villaveiran was only hearsay.

The social action minister was questioned by journalists upon arriving at the Las Chacritas Airport in the city of [name indistinct] with Dr (Mario Ortiglia), president of the National Mortgage Bank [words indistinct]. Minster Adolfo Navajas Artaza said that the Cabinet ministers are making joint efforts to fulfill their main objective, which is the country's institutionalization. The minister also denied that there is a rift between his ministry and the labor and economy ministries over the latest economic measures.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES POLITICAL ROLE IN FALKLANDS

PY171237 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1844 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (DYN) -- Unofficially, Foreign Ministry officials have refuted the South African ambassador's declaration that the partcipation of a South African company in the construction of a British air base on the Malvinas is "a commercial matter, not a political attitude of the Pretoria government." San Martin Palace sources said that "although the South African participation can be interpreted as a business deal, no doubt it will negatively influence political relations between Argentina and South Africa."

South African Ambassador Francis Tothill said a few days ago in Comodoro Rivadavia that the eventual participation of a South African firm in the construction of a British base on the Malvinas "is a private commerical matter about which the British Government has not consulted with South African authorities."

BOOK CITES NAVY INVOLVEMENT IN FALKLANDS 'PLOT'

PY161202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2241 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (EFE) -- Former Argentine Navy Commander Jorge Isaac Anaya supported General Leopoldo Galtieri for president of the nation in exchange for a commitment to a plan for the Malvinas takeover. In order to further the plan, Anaya engineered the ouster of President Roberto Viola in 1981, so that Galtieri could replace him.

This revelation is made in a book entitled "Malvinas: The Secret Plot," which is due to be released soon. The book was written by journalists Oscar Raul Cardoso, Ricardo Kirschbaum, and Eduardo Kooy from the newspaper CLARIN, and it was made available to the EFE agency.

Even before its release, this book is already considered to be the Argentine version of the crisis with Great Britain. The book reveals that Anaya saw Galtieri as the ideal man to carry out the plan which Anaya had been harboring for some years. The book also reveals that Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, the former Navy commander, had in 1977 presented a plan for the Malvinas takeover which was prepared by Anaya. Nothing came of this move, and everything was forgotten until Anaya was appointed Navy commander. The book also reports that Vice Admiral Juan Jose Lombardo, who was commander of operations during the Malvinas conflict, had unsuccessfully submitted a plan to President Domingo Peron in 1974, and later to his widow and successor Isabel Peron.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES DECIDE TO LIFT STRIKE 16 SEP

PY191256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0255 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (NA) -- Customs employees all over the country tonight decided to lift the strike they had begun 1 week ago. The measure was adopted after they were granted a 3,000-peso minimum wage increase and 0.15-percent bonus, union sources have reported. The measure was adopted shortly before midnight during a national plenary meeting that was presided over by Jorge Subiratis, president of the Customs Workers Union.

ALFONSIN: PERONISTS TAKE ON 'FASCIST' TECHNIQUES

PY190044 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Sep 83 p 17

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA) -- Corrientes Radical presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin yesterday regretted that the new Peronist leadership is resorting to the "fascist techniques" of "lies and slander" and stressed that liberty without social justice was like "leaving a fox free to roam a chicken-coop."

Speaking from the Corrientes town of Ituzaingo near the Yacyreta hydroelectric project as he hit the campaign trail for a three-day tour of the Northeast, Alfonsin also accused the Peronists of contradicting General Peron's insistence that the country's problems had to be solved by all Argentines.

Alfonsin promised his 1,500-strong audience that he would create a special economy secretariat for the provinces outside the pampa region, as well as considerably boost the use of fertilizers and encourage exports. The Radical candidate accused the present military regime of being "a good foreman for the multinationals, who have done immense harm to the republic." Alfonsin will be moving on to the Misiones town of Obera today.

Meanwhile in Buenos Aires, party sources disclosed that Alfonsin's prospective cabinet will not be announced until after the elections in order to leave future ministers free from "sectoral pressures." However, a "shadow cabinet" of probable choices for cabinet jobs will be working in specific areas in the period before the elections, the sources revealed.

According to recent speculation, Alfonsin is to be his own economy minister with the assistance of a presidential secretary. Bernardo Grinpun is the current favorite for the latter position. Juan Carlos Pugliese is tipped for defense, Antonio Troccoli for the Interior Ministry and German Lopez for labor.

Radical strategy is to concentrate the campaign entirely on the personality of Alfonsin, the sources explained, so that to highlight future ministers would be to violate the principle of "not dividing the campaign."

LABOR CONFEDERATIONS SUBMIT JOINT REQUEST

PY170400 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0055 GMT 17 Sep 83

["Text" of petition jointly submitted to the government by the two branches of the General Labor Confederation on 16 September]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (NA) -- The latest measures the government has adopted in response to the demands of the labor movement have failed to mitigate the serious effects of low salaries. A small advance of 800 new Argentine pesos, which was paid in two installments, has been accompanied by an escalation of price and service rates, in disregard of government commitments. The consequence has been the aggravation of the social situation, followed by the logical and inevitable reaction of unions.

In the face of this situation, we are making this new contribution, which must elicit an urgent positive response from the government in order to prevent further deterioration of our country's socioeconomic situation.

We demand: 1. That the advance granted under Decree 2284/83 be included in basic professional salaries. We reject the decision to consider this advance as part of the Christmas bonus.

2. That the technical commissionscreated by Decree 439/82 be immediately convened in order to recompose salary scales.

3. That the real salary for the month of September be readjusted by 17 percent instead of 12 percent as was initially planned. This will be a partial compensation for the deterioration caused by the cost of living increase.

4. That Decree 439-82 be revised in line with the real economic situation. It will fulfill its goal of maintaining the purchasing power of salaries if it provides for an additional 5 percent over the price index of the previous month.

5. That Laws No 22,105 and 22, 269, on labor unions and social works respectively, be abolished.

6. That President Reynaldo Bignone urgently grant an audience to the labor movement.

VICE PRESIDENT SCORES SILES GOVERNMENT 'ELITE'

PY161401 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (AFP) -- I am ashamed because I admit that the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] program has not been fulfilled, Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the Republic and leader of the movement for the Revolutionary Left [MIR], stated here today. Speaking before a meeting of SAID Textile Industry workers (the largest in La Paz), Paz Zamora stated that in 11 months of government, President Hernan Siles Zuazo has not given him a single task, except for one. As I would say to my mother, he has not even sent me to buy bread, he stated. He explained that the only exception took place on 5 August 1983, when Siles Zuazo wanted me to travel to Paraguay to present greetings to President Alfredo Stroessner on his reelection.

The MIR leader said that he had rejected that mission because, as a democrat, he could not go to pay homage to a man who managed to be reelected five times by manipulating the elections.

He also said that current Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado prevented him from heading the delegation to the United Nations on 6 August, which he should have done because of the post he is holding.

Paz Zamora added that the UDP, which is made up of the MIR, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], and the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] and which won the elections of 1978, 1979, and 1980, has been literally destroyed by a government elite.

I think the UDP's failure is due to the fact that Siles Zuazo has refused to govern with the UDP. What he has done, the vice president stated, was to seek incongruous solutions with each of the ministers, disregarding the teamwork policy.

I can cite an example, he stated. There has never been a narcotics control policy, nor an international control policy, nor a workers' control policy, but these problems have been resolved among the chief of state and the interior, labor, and foreign ministers.

According to the leader of MIR (the party excluded from the government since 20 January 1983), the problem was aggravated when Siles Zuazo began to govern with the enemies of the UDP. To confirm his statement, he explained that current Foreign Minister Ortiz Mercado was a follower of Paz Estenssoro, that Planning Minister Roberto Jordan Pando was Siles Zuazo's rival for the presidential candidacy, and that former Finance Minister Flavio Machicado Saravia was the defeated candidate for the presidency.

Paz Zamora added that to aggravate the situation, Siles Zuazo is increasingly becoming more involved with minority groups such as the Christian Democratic Party, which has already contributed three ministers.

PCB leaders also spoke during the meeting, stating that the only solution to the political crisis now affecting Bolivia will be to restructure the UDP, which implies respect for the popular will.

SAID speakers also demanded the MIR's immediate return to government functions.

Minister Defends Siles

PY170349 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Information Minister Mario Rueda this afternoon said that President Hernan Siles Zuazo is not attacking workers. He thus responded to the remarks that Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora made to reporters. Minister Rueda said that the president's remarks should not be mistaken for an attack on the working class.

[Begin Rueda recording] The president of the republic has not attacked the working class. He may have criticized, both ideologically and politically, the attitudes adopted by some political leaders who are also labor leaders. But this should not be mistakenly viewed as an attack. The president of the republic has used the right to counter somebody else's statement, a right to which everyone in a civilized democracy is entitled. [end recording]

Minister Rueda then said that no one has the right to claim that he, or his ideology, embodies the Bolivian labor movement. He also voiced his disagreement with COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] leader Juan Lechin Oquendo's remarks.

[Begin Rueda recording] A French king once said: I am the state. However, during the French Revolution, the masses showed that he was totally wrong. What I want to say is that in Bolivia no one has the right to identify either himself, or his political or ideological position with the labor movement, which is marked by political and ideological pluralism. Disregarding this fact would amount to adopting the French king's attitude; it would be totally absurd to state: I am the labor movement. [end recording]

In conclusion, the minister referred to a statement by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, who had said that he was not given the chance to perform his duties during the last 11 months. Rueda said that presidential duties are not like those of a corporation, which are discharged by an executive council.

[Begin Rueda recording] In some of the remarks you are referring to, Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora complained that President Hernan Siles Zuazo had displaced him from the government. In this regard, I want to say on behalf of the government that presidential duties are not like those of a corporation, which are discharged by an executive council. The Constitution sets forth that the presidency and the vice presidency are autonomous posts that are each to be filled by a single person. The Constitution also clearly establishes the duties assigned to each position. [end recording]

BRIEFS

MINING PRODUCTION -- According to a study made by the Central Bank of Bolivia, small- and medium-scale mining production decreased by 5.7 percent and 33.5 percent, respectively, during the first 3 months of 1983. The overall mining production decreased by 5.3 percent between the last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983. The study adds that COMIBOL's [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] production increased by 2.7 percent during the first quarter of this year. Also during the first quarter of this year, tin production decreased by 4.6 percent, copper production by 16.7 percent, and antimonium production by 23.7 percent, while silver production increased by 3.9 percent, lead production by 0.2 percent, and wolfram and zinc production by 0.5 percent. According to the general price index, the prices of mineral products increased by 12.2 percent between the last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 2 PY]

BOMB ATTACK AGAINST MINISTER ABORTED IN AMAZONAS

PY161815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Sep (AFP) -- An attempted attack against Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals was aborted today on the Amazonas River, northern part of Brazil, 24 hours after the explosion of three Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo. The police discovered a time bomb in a hotel in Santarem, Para State, where Minister Cals was to participate in a conference, the sources stated. According to initial reports, the bomb was placed by the Amazonas Liberation Front, an organization unknown so far to the Brazilian security organizations.

Three Molotov cocktails were thrown yesterday, Thursday, against the U.S. Consulate building in Sao Paulo, starting a fire. These attacks took place a few days after the wave of lootings which affected the supermarkets in the suburban areas of Sao Paulo.

Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca stated that the attack against the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo and the lootings were isolated events, and that they should not be considered a conspiracy aimed at undermining the country's political stability.

FIGUEIREDO TRYING TO CONTROL SUCCESSION PROCESS

PY190131 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 18-19 Sep 83 p 1

[By Herbert Zschech, special to the DAILY POST]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- President Figueiredo, according to reliable Palace sources, had a "tough conversation" with Vice President Aureliano Chaves at the beginning of the past week, "reprimanding" him for starting more and more openly now his own campaign for becoming Figueiredo's successor, instead of relying on Figueiredo's "coordination" efforts for a candidacy of consensus. Aureliano in a conversation with reporters was no less tough, stressing that he does not depend on "liberation" of his campaign by Figueiredo, but is the master of his own decisions.

On the other hand, but almost at the same time, Interior Minister Mario Andreazza, considered so far Figueiredo's favorite for his succession, criticized Figueiredo quite openly for planning to consult also the opposition. In Andreazza's opinion, the core of the successorial problem is preservation of power with the government's PDS [Social Democratic Party], and only the PDS should be entitled to carry on talks whatsoever with the opposition.

Unusual Signs

These unusual signs of divergence within the innermost government circle motivated rumors, not officially confirmed but attributed to normally well informed sources, that Figueiredo was becoming disanimated and might even contemplate discontinuing his coordination efforts, leaving it all to the PDS. Should he do this, the panorama would certainly become more confusing instead of becoming clearer. Criticism within the PDS, not only on the part of the openly declared dissident group "Participation" but also from many so far steadfast supporters, was mounting to a point which caused a southern governor to say the PDS now was a party in state of rebellion.

PDS criticism is aimed, in addition to Figueiredo's handling of the successorial problem, at the government's economic policy. Not even the PDS leaders believe much anymore in approval -- tacit or explicit -- of the government decree which reduces the half-yearly wage readjustments to 80 percent of the already radically purged indices. Not even approval of a previous decree cancelling privileges of the low pay classes in the calculation of readjustments seems to have positive chances although it might pass without voting, by the so-called Decurso de Prazo, which would allow the PDS members in the Congress to whitewash their hands before the voters who might not very well understand the legislative mechanism.

Another Hurdle

But now still another hurdle will have to be jumped by the government. A congressional committee probing the problem of foreign debts agreed unanimously last week that any agreements, past or future, between the government and the International Monetary Fund depend on congressional approval. In the present circumstances, if the government should not find a way of circumventing this new problem, the result could be a new deadlock in international financial negotiations. This could cause a practically total interruption of vital imports -- the few imports still being made -- reduced industrial output and more unemployment.

If the panorama is not rosy within the government ranks and its PDS, it is not any brighter for the opposition. The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], torn by internal strife, was not able last week to approve a television and radio program where it would outline its economic program and criticism of the government's economic policy. There was large support of criticism but very little agreement on political alternatives. And the other opposition party PDT [Democratic Labor Party] is gradually escaping the rule of Rio Gov Leonel Brizola whose popular prestige seems to decline rapidly due to the shortcomings of his administration.

Alternative

Many people -- with the exception of the Minister of the Economy Delfim Netto whose smiling round face recalls more and more the preacher of absurd optimism in Voltaire's Candide -- seem to feel that things, economically but perhaps even politically, cannot keep going as they do for a long time. But no one seems to have ideas for an alternative -- with one exception, though. Octavio Bulhoes, now in his nineties, a former minister of finance and one of Latin America's most prestigious economists -- said last week it was ridiculous trying to combat an inflation of more than 150 percent with gradual doses of remedies. He said he would reduce inflation to 50 percent within three months with a radical shock treatment -- cancellation of monetary correction and of collective wage and price readjustments, cancellation of all financial subsidies and privileged interest rates. The prescription might perhaps be efficient but it is widely admitted that the patient would not endure it. A government making such daring decisions probably would not survive the three months necessary for harvesting the fruits of such a policy.

PINOCHET ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF PAPAL LETTER

PY171749 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet admitted today that he has received a personal message from Pope John Paul II, but he said that he will not disclose the text of the message. According to rumors that circulated in Santiago on Thursday, the Pope's message is in answer to a letter that was sent to Pope John Paul II by Pinochet in which the Chilean president stated that his government would take specific steps to restore democracy in Chile. Pinochet admitted the existence of the papal message, but he noted that he would not disclose the content since it was of a private nature.

The exchange of letters came about after Pope John Paul on 13 July issued an appeal to all Chileans to undertake a dialogue and seek positive answers to ease social tensions. The Pope's words have gained new strength since Wednesday when Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno requested the government to implement effective measures that will lead to the enforcement of full democracy in the country, and thus avoid the violence that broke out in the recent national day of protest. In this regard, President Pinochet noted that this appeal is very interesting since it is in keeping with the government's plan of action.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES NEW PUBLIC MEETING LAW

PY161428 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1304 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A decree establishing regulations for the holding of public meetings has been implemented. The decree is made up of 3 articles which note: Persons who wish to hold peaceful meetings may do so without the previous official authorization whenever they do not carry any guns.

Meetings held in plazas, streets, and other public sites will be held in keeping with the following regulations:

1. The intendant and/or respective governors must be informed at least 48 hours before the holding of the demonstration by the organizers of the event.

2. Police and security forces may impede or break up any demonstration that has not been registered within the established deadline, and if it does not meet the following requirements:

The aforementioned notification must be submitted in writing and signed by the organizers of the meeting. It must specify their residence, their profession, and identification card numbers. The notification must specify who is organizing the demonstration, with what purpose it is being held, where it will start, what streets it will encompass, the sites where speeches will be delivered, the names of those who will deliver speeches, and the precise site where the demonstration will dissolve.

GOVERNMENT SUES OPPOSITION MAGAZINE 'ANALISIS'

PY161142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0033 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 15 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean military government today filed suit against the opposition magazine ANALISIS, on charges of having broken the State Security Law.

Interior Ministry lawyer Humberto Neumann began legal action against the representatives of the magazine and against Juan Pablo Cardenas, its director. In its last issue, the magazine published a report entitled: "10 Years After Allende," commenting on the overthrow of the former leader of the Popular Unity and featuring a long interview with the late President Allende's widow, Hortensia Bussi.

According to the government's request, the magazine violated Articles 4, 6, and 11 of the State Security Law dealing with incitement against the peace of the country, promotion of violence, and libel against General Augusto Pinochet, the president of the republic. The government's legal action against ANALISIS also involves columnist Luis Felipe Ramirez, former minister of state under the Allende administration.

TERRORIST ATTACKS BOMB TWO POLICE BARRACKS

PY161345 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Five persons were injured in two bomb attacks against police barracks in the 5th Region. Unofficial sectors reported that two bombs exploded yesterday at 2010 at the Miraflores Police Barracks in Vina del Mar. As a result of the explosions, the front of the building, which is located in a heavily populated neighborhood, and most of its windows, were damaged. Three policemen and a housewife, whose identity has not been disclosed, were also injured in this terrorist attack.

The second attack ttok place in Valparaiso at 1915 at the [word indistinct] O'Higgins. First Corporal (Isaac Murillo Bermudez) was wounded in the face as a result of the bomb attack against the Valparaiso Police Barracks.

POLICE ARREST PROPAGANDIST AT SANTIAGO JAIL

PY161350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago Carabineros have arrested a person who tried to distribute subversive propaganda at the Santiago jail building. He has been identified as (Juan Andres Sadack Mubaran), who lives in the San Miguel District. It has been reported that the persons in question and all background material of the case have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

ARCHBISHOP ON CLERICAL ACTIVISM, DIALOGUE

PY171530 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco fresno has reasserted that neither priests nor nuns should participate in political demonstrations. Monsignor Fresno, who is also great chancellor of Santiago's Catholic University, added that as a Chilean citizen, and as a pastor, he will continue to promote a dialogue between the government and the opposition. Msgr Fresno made this statement after holding a mass in which Catholic University commemorated the day of the (?public) official at the [name indistinct] and San Joaquin (?campus).

SEGUEL, UNION LEADERS INDICATED FOR SUBVERSION

PY171540 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Four copper union leaders have been charged by the courts with subverting the established order. This charge was raised by Judge Hernan Cereceda.

The copper workers involved are Manuel Rodriguez, Roberto Carvajal, Jose Perez, and Rodolfo Seguel, all of whom actively participated in the so-called peaceful demonstrations as a result of which there were many deaths and injured persons, and much damage due to the vandalism carried out by the political oppositon. In addition to violating the domestic security law, Seguel was also charged with holding meetings to oust the government, and with slandering the president.

Seguel's Life Said in Danger

PY172128 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Exerpt] The National Workers Command, CNT, has stated that there is proof that, as a result of his fasting for 8 days, Seguel's life is in serious danger. Moreover, the CNT says that the government is responsible for the outcome of the hunger strike begun by the union leader.

The CNT released a public declaration at the end of a meeting held today by the members of the five unions which make up the CNT. They are: The National Copper Workers Confederation, National Union Coordinating Board, Democratic Workers Union, Confederation of Private Employees, and the Sole Workers Front.

The declaration states: During today's meeting, the CNT members analyzed the serious situation of Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Copper Workers Confederation and leader of the CNT.

Leader Seguel began a hunger strike after his arrest to protest the government's decision to imprison him again.

The declaration later states that the CNT holds the government responsible before the national and international public for this serious outcome of the charges filed by the government against colleague Seguel. Since Seguel's life is in serious danger, the declaration says, the government will be held responsible for the outcome of this action adopted by our colleague, the declaration adds.

The CNT's public declaration continues. We demand that the government immediately withdraw the charges against Seguel in order to prevent a regrettable tragedy which will never be forgotten. The charges must be withdrawn, because Seguel's life is in serious danger.

In addition to calling on the government's sense of responsibility because Seguel's life depends on its decision, we also urge all sectors in the country, labor and professional unions, political parties and particularly the church to request Rodolfo Seguel's immediate release. Kind people cannot ignore our call because Rodolfo Seguel's life depends on the Chilean people.

The public declaration concludes by stating: In sum, the CNT, will continue to hold meetings and it will take the necessary actions and measures to safeguard Rodolfo Sguel's life, because he is a union leader and a human being.

Seguel's Temporary Release Sought

PY172152 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Seguel's lawyer has lodged with the court a writ requesting Seguel's temporary release. The union leader is under arrest because he has been indicted by the government for a third time. The writ was submitted to the office of the criminal judge of the court of appeals by attorney (Luis Hermosilla).

In keeping with court procedure, the writ must now be considered by the court of appeals. Attorney (Hermosilla) stated that a decision will not be made until next Tuesday due to the upcoming national holidays.

LABOR, OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS CONFER ON STAND

PY161353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0437 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (AFP) -- The leaders of the opposition Democratic Alliance [AD] today met with the leaders of the National Workers Command (CNT) in order to set forth their stand toward future actions directed against General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

Acting CNT President Hugo Estivales said that his organization feels that it is being represented in the dialogue which the AD has been conducting with the government. Estivales added that they had made a point that the interests of the workers should be born in mind during these talks:

Estivales, who is replacing the imprisoned leader Rodolfo Seguel as president of the CNT, indicated that in the course of the meeting the representatives of the AD told him that the talks with the government have not been broken, only suspended.

The dialogue between the government and the AD, which started on 25 August, was suddenly discontinued by the opposition leaders on 9 September, until the government releases a detailed timetable for the return to institutional normalcy.

Estivales announced that in the near future his organization will release a communique to all national sectors setting forth the position and desires of the workers. The CNT is made up of the Chilean Confederation of Copper Workers, the National Union Coordinating Board, and the Single Workers Front.

PRODEN PLANNING TO HOLD PROTEST RALLIES

PY172320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2015 GMT 16 Sep 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Sep (EFE) -- While union leader Rodolfo Seguel completes his 8th day of fasting in prison today, opposing groups are studying the possibility of holding rallies authorized by the government instead of large protest demonstrations.

PRODEN (National Development Project), headed by former Christian Democrat Senator Jorge Lavandero, is studying the possibility of holding four rallies in Santiago's suburbs. In so doing they are looking for new alternatives and different ways of protesting. According to a PRODEN spokesman, PRODEN is thus trying to channel the discontent against the Pinochet military regime, "but without any violence."

Although this project is still in its beginning stages, PRODEN noted that the four rallies will not be held simultaneously. The rallies will be held on different dates, and during each one, PRODEN will urge all citizens to express their views publicly in keeping with the nonviolent framework established by the opposition. Further, the opposition has not discarded the possibility of a prompt resumption of the political dialogue with the government, since President Pinochet has established more favorable conditions for holding a dialogue than those that existed before the holding of the fifth national day of protest.

At the present time, the most controversial issue is the arrest of union leader Rodolfo Seguel, who has been charged by the Interior Ministry with slandering the president during an interview published by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. According to opposition union leaders, the lifting of charges against Seguel and the reinstatement of 500 copperworkers would greatly contribute to the pacification of the country and the resumption of the political dialogue.

SOCIALIST BLOC ON TIES WITH DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PY171321 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- The newly created Chilean Socialist Bloc has ruled out insurrection as a method for resisting the military regime and has endorsed a broad-based opposition accord with the Democratic Alliance, which has asked for General Augusto Pinochet's resignation and the installation of a transition government.

The bloc is made up of the Socialist Party (traditionally Marxist) of late president Salvador Allende, the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU), the Christian Left, the Peasant Workers Movement (MOC), and the Socialist Convergence.

The Socialist Party is also a member of the Democratic Alliance, along with the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, the Centrist Radical Party, and the Rightist Republicans.

If the Communist Party asks to join the Democratic Alliance, agreeing to abide by the principle of nonviolence, the Socialists will support its admission in the Alliance, Socialist leaders said.

The Socialist Party and the other members of the Socialist Bloc advocate drafting a program to meet popular aspirations and to reflect the line of thinking of the United Left, thus making possible the democratic government being demanded by the Democratic Alliance. Violence and terrorism, just like any parallel movements, only serve to divide the opposition and to favor the continuation of the military regime, the spokesmen of the bloc asserted.

OUTLAWED LEFTIST MOVEMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY171348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- The outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) today admitted that the two main leaders of its military structure died during an operation carried out by the government's secret services. However, the MIR denied that it is preparing an attack against the president of the Supreme Court and it attributed the plan to the security agents of the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

In a communique, the underground organization stated that Arturo Villabela and Jose, an Argentine revolutionary fighter, were among the five MIR members who were machinegunned by personnel of the secret National Intelligence Agency (CNI) on 7 September. Villabela and ideologist Miguel Enriquez were among the main founders of the MIR. Enriquez was killed during a confrontation with CNI agents in 1974.

In the communique that was disseminated in Santiago by the MIR's news agency, the organization stated that Villabela was the leader of the MIR's military structure, adding that he had a major part in drawing up the MIR's popular war strategy.

In an official report, the CNI had stated that Villabela died during a fire which destroyed the house where leftist members were attacked by the security forces.

The Argentine revolutionary fighter known as Jose, whose identity was not revealed, was the leader of the MIR's militias that operate in Santiago. Jose had arrived in Chile in 1970, 3 years before the military coup which ousted Socialist president Salvador Allende. The communique stated that during Pinochet's regime, the Argentine revolutionary fighter directed and participated in dozens of actions which paved the way for armed resistance in Chile, something which the people thought impossible to achieve.

MIR members Lucia Vergara Valenzuela, Sergio Pena Diaz, and Pablo Araya Figueroa also died during the CNI operation and nine others were arrested.

The authorities had stated that the group formed part of the commando that murdered General Carol Urzua and his two guards, and that it was planning future attacks against Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal and other government officials. However, the MIR communique denied the government's charges, noting that Judge Retamal maintains an independent position, as opposed to his predecessors, who stained their hands with the blood shed by the people who were murdered by the dictatorship. The MIR's communique added that this is a maneuver of the CNI, which is planning to murder Judge Rafael Retamal.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' STATEMENT DECRIES REPRESSION

PY172213 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A public declaration signed by the presidents of the students associations of the colleges of law, scientific and pharmaceutical studies, medicine, and philosophy states that the Chilean students are struggling to defend their universities and to restore their autonomy and freedom of expression.

The university student leaders stated that the students have suffered from harsh actions carried out by the security forces and also have been attacked by pro-government groups with blunt weapons.

The university student leaders added that the country's situation is serious, and that the organization of these kinds of [pro-government] groups, allegedly to defend the universities, exasperates the students, who are struggling to regain their autonomy and freedom of expression.

POLICE ACCUSED OF REPRESSION, MANIPULATION

PY161548 Paris AFP in Spanish 1319 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- The Human Rights Commission and several Catholic priests today denounced in this capital the use by Chilean police of psychological and manipulative techniques, in addition to the violent repression against the poor neighborhoods of Santiago. This was confirmed by reports released by inhabitants of the poor neighborhoods in this capital, where antigovernment protests were staged last week during the fifth day of national protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

Beatriz Sepulveda, an inhabitant of Santa Adriana neighborhood, said that Carabineros arrived at pre-dawn hours and went from house to house telling the people that the neighboring town was going to attack us.

Everyone got up and took to the streets, within a climate of alarm and terror. The Carabineros told us that we should raise white flags and arm ourselves with chains and clubs, the woman added, speaking in a press conference at the Chilean Human Rights Commission office.

Other persons reported that the panic increased when general blackouts affected the neighborhood, leaving the homes and streets in complete darkness. The alleged invasions did not take place, though eyewitness reports say that the fear still persists and that bonfires and groups of men and women are seen at night moving from place to place in vigilante actions.

These actions must be denounced energetically, because they are clear psychological manipulation techniques aimed at creating chaos, disagreement, and the disintegration of the people, Dr Fanny Pollarolo, the Human Rights Commission expert, stated. This is a campaign of terror, an attempt to destroy the people's solidarity, which is the greatest force of the poor, workers priest Ronaldo Munoz of the Malaquias Concha neighborhood, stated.

The poor neighborhoods surrounding Santiago have 1.5 million people, most of them industrial workers and peasants who have come to the city, according to surveys carried out by the Catholic Church. But in these suburban areas, where the unemployment rate is higher than 60 percent, overcrowding and poverty also prevail, the reports add.

But when the people wanted to overcome that fear and join the days of protest, the police unleashed repression and denounced the vandalism of the people, Father Munoz stated. The priest admitted that during the recent demonstrations barricades, bonfires, and the violent action of juvenile delinquents was also present. They looted stores, stoned automobiles, and caused other property damage, he stated. But these delinquents, whom we call bad ducks, are the result of the current situation and of the violent repression we have seen during the past few years, he added.

Hernan Correa, parish priest in the San Rafael neighborhood, recalled the Carabineros action in that vast sector located 15 km south of Santiago, where 26 persons were injured. There are feelings of fear and debilitation, and desires for vengeance, he stated, and added that the official remarks that the police act to defend the tranquillity of the citizens provokes our laughter.

French Father Pierre Dubois, parish priest in La Victoria, reported that several of the persons who died during the demonstrations belong to his neighborhood, and he condemned the fact that tear gas was hurled by the police against thousands of persons who joined the funeral of Miguel Angel Zabala, on Sunday. Father Dubois added: A Carabineros agent told me everyone here in La Victoria is a criminal and must be killed.

The reports by the inhabitants and priests of these neighborhoods were revealed the day after Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno urged the government of Gen Pinochet to adopt effective measures which would lead the country to a full democracy as a means to avoid violence and establish social peace.

OFFICIAL SAYS TWO U.S. TREATIES 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL'

PA161355 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez has termed the extradition and legal assistance treaties signed between Colombia and the United States unconstitutional. Jimenez Gomez said the two documents jeopardize Colombia's sovereignty, which according to the Constitution is inalienable. Lawyer Esteban Bendeck Olivella supported Jimenez Gomez, saying that these instruments limit the president's constitutional power in handling diplomatic relations.

BETANCUR TO VISIT U.S., EUROPE IN OCTOBER

PA170351 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur will call on Pope John Paul II during an October tour that will take him first to the United States and then to Europe, it was officially announced in Bogota today. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda revealed that Betancur will address the 38th UN General Assembly in New York on 5 October, and will then leave for Europe.

Betancur, according to Lloreda, will make an official visit to Washington before March 1984 in response to an invitation extended by President Ronald Reagan during his visit to Bogota in December 1982. Lloreda said that Betancur and Reagan will discuss aspects of the Latin American crisis, particularly as it concerns Central America, as well as Colombian-U.S. relations.

In his tour of Europe, the Colombian head of state will first visit Spain, where he will attend a ceremony in Oviedo in which he will be presented with the Prince of Asturias Award for his efforts to promote peace in Central America. Betancur then will leave for Rome to meet with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. Later, he will attend an EEC meeting in Brussels.

JUSTICE MINISTER RECEIVES DEATH THREATS

PA182016 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1636 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 18 Sep (EFE) -- Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla announced today that drug traffickers in the country have threatened to kill him. "Since assuming the ministry post I have received every kind of threat. I even had to change my home telephone number. Although I do not fear the threats, they certainly affect one's family members," the minister said in statements for the "Todelar" and "CARACOL" radio networks of Bogota. The minister said he had received letters threatening those who reveal things of which the public is ignorant, but all the letters are unsigned. Lara Bonilla said that some of them "contain details of how they will punish me for having threatened drug traffickers so strongly and with such impertinence."

"I ignore them because I am convinced that the more they threaten me, the less they mean it, since they are making me more cautious," but added, "I am terrified they might surprise me."

Minister Lara Bonilla promoted an issue of the so-called "hot money" coming from drug trafficking at the Colombian Parliament, but it was turned down by some legislators.

CHURCH GROUP CONCERN OVER POLICE CHIEF'S CHARGES

PY162025 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 7

[Excerpt] In a statement issued yesterday, the Paraguayan Episcopate Conference [CEP] expressed its surprise and concern over the statement recently issued by the Asuncion police chief, General Francisco Alcibiades Britez. He denied that persons under arrest had been tortured, charging that in keeping with Communist Party instructions, lawyers of the Committee of Churches had instructed their defendants to "spread lies" and to charge that they were tortured.

The CEP communique, which is signed by the assistant bishop of Asuncion, Monsignor Jorge Livieres Banks, states: "The CEP has learned with great surprise about the statement issued by the chief of police, which was carried in the mass media. The statement published in the mass media says: '...the lawyers of the so-called Committee of Churches, who we are certain are acting in keeping with Communist Party instructions...'"

The CEP adds that "the bishops hope that the evidence that justifies such serious charges will be supplied through the proper channels. Nevertheless, they cannot hide their concern over such a serious situation. Once again a charge is refuted with another even more serious one, but those who are charged are available to hold an enlightened dialogue within the framework of respect that all persons and institutions deserve."

The CEP communique refers to a few words included in a statement that was issued by the police chief regarding some charges made to a judge by Antonio Gonzalez Arce and Maria Margarita Baez Romero Vda. de Britez. When testifying before Judge Orlando Luraghi, they said that she had been tortured during her arrest at the Police Investigative Department.

According to her testimony, during her arrest Mrs Baez was taken before Investigative Department Chief Pastor Coronel, who according to the testimony said: "Do what ever you want with her." She also gave details of other types of psychological and physical torture she had to endure while under arrest. Gonzalez Arce and Mrs Baez are part of a group which was detained by the Police Investigative Department on charges of participating in pro-Chinese Communist subversive activities.

$409 MILLION OF DEBT WITH SOVIET UNION RESCHEDULED

PY171312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Peru has reached an agreement with the Soviet Union for rescheduling $409 million of its debt with that country, Economy Minister Carlos Rodrigue Pastor announced today. The minister, who has just returned from Moscow, reported that the negotiations were carried out with Yakov Patrovich, president of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Cooperation, who will submit the agreement to the council of ministers of the Soviet Union for final approval within the next 2 weeks.

Rodriguez Pastor said that the $167 million in payments which come due in 1983 are to be stretched out over a 6-year period in increasing installments; and the $136 million and $106 million coming due in 1984 and 1985, respectively, are to be rescheduled over an 8-year period, with a 3-year grace period. With this agreement, Peru completed plans for renogotiation of its foreign debt, which amounted to $11.6 billion in December 1982.

Peru first concluded an agreement with international private banks for refinancing $3 billion; and then renogotiated the rescheduling of $1,037,000,000 with the Paris Club.

HAVANA ON REPORTS OF MISSING PERSONS IN AYACUCHO

PA182326 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has asked the appropriate authorities to investigate reports made by Ayacucho Department Prosecutor (Ricardo Pequeno) regarding 160 missing or arrested persons. According to the prosecutor, he receives at least six reports daily on missing persons, which he immediately conveys to General Clemente Noel Moral, who so far has given no explanations regarding the cases. The prosecutor for Ayacucho added that Gen Noel Moral and the interior minister have reportedly said that there is a possibility that these missing persons may have joined armed groups.

Peruvian fishermen are on strike due to a possible dismissal of workers of the fishing industry. Some of the union leaders are on a hunger strike.

A solider was disarmed and wounded by an unidentified man in Lima. The attack occurred in the San Martin de Porras district, which is a highly populated sector.

HAVANA CITES POLITICIAN ON CUBAN 'ANTISOCIALS'

PA171918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Lope Solorzano, councilman for Lima's San Luis district and candidate for mayor, has called for the expulsion of the Cuban antisocialis who have been living in the local recreational park, one of the largest in Lima, since 1980. According to Solorzano, the recovery of the park and its return to the neighborhood is a basic point in his electoral platform. Numberous Cuban antisocials have been living in San Luis for the past 3 years. They live in dilapidated tents and indulge in criminal and immoral activities, according to the neighbors.

TWO OPPOSITION PAPERS CLOSED FOR ONE MONTH

PY170346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0302 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Sep (EFE) -- Tonight, the Uruguayan military Government temporarily closed two opposition newspapers that reported on today's labor strike, which is the first strike staged since the 1973 military coup. The government banned the next four issues of the weekly newspapers AQUI, which leans toward the Christian Democrats, and OPINAR, mouthpiece of the Colorado Party. This means that the two weekly newspapers will not be printed for 1 month.

Unofficial sources said tonight that the decree signed by President Gregorio Alvarez will be released in the next few hours.

The suspensions were prompted by publications made before the measure banning the publication of political news and commentaries was conveyed by the military regime to the news media directors last night. The ban, which was implemented today, Friday, means a hardening of the government's position precisely at the time when political leaders and top military authorities were holding a dialogue to attain the country's democratization.

WORKERS OBSERVE 10-MINUTE SILENT PROTESTS

PY171224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Sep (AFP) -- For the first time since 1973, workers are today protesting for better salaries and more jobs by observing a 10-minute silence which may in some cases also be a 10-minute work stoppage.

The protest, which has been organized by the Workers Interunion Plenum (PIT), and is supported by the recognized political parties, Blanco, Colorado, and Civic Union, is being staged in all work places according to the possibilities of the personnel in each factory, shop, business, and even in public transport buses.

The 10-minute silence, which the PIT instituted as a sign of protest, is being strictly observed in many places of work during each workshift, and in some places workers even stop working for that period of time.

According to the organizers, this mobilization for better salaries and more jobs is also intended to protest against the government's economic policy, especially against the spiraling inflation which is expected to exceed 50 percent this year.

According to reports, until noon today these acts of protest were peacefully and widely staged by workers in compliance with the PIT directive. No incidents have been reported.

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED OF AIDING PINOCHET REGIME

PA162243 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1621 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 16 Sep (EFE) -- African diplomats attending the conference on apartheid that opened in Caracas today have claimed to have proof that the racist South African regime is providing weapons to General Augusto Pinochet's military government.

Their statement coincided with reports appearing in the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN that a secret South African diplomatic mission was passing through Argentina en route to Santiago, Chile.

The African diplomats pointed out in Caracas that the Pretoria regime is contributing to the construction of British forts in the Malvinas Islands and is also supporting the Chilean regime.

70 DEMONSTRATORS OCCUPY CHILEAN CONSULATE

PA160020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Seventy people, most of them wearing hoods, occupied the Chilean Consulate in Caracas today for an hour in protest of the deaths and arrests which have occurred during recent demonstrations in Chile.

Chilean Embassy Press Attache Paulina Salman told AFP that "the 70 people forced their way into the consulate at about 1000 and gradually began to leave after 1100."

The Chilean Consulate is located on Venezuela Street, on the third floor of the Venezuela Building, suite 31, in the El Rosal neighborhood of Caracas.

Describing the incident, Salman said: "The demonstrators cut telephone lines, shouted slogans against the Chilean Government, and tried to attack Vice Consul Manuel Hinojosa in the consular office."

The Venezuelan police could not take any action due to the extraterritoriality associated with consulates and embassies, and also because no was harmed.

The press attache emphasized the fact that leftist Venezuelan Deputy David Nieves had requested permission to talk to Consul Anibal Carrasco moments before the occupation and that "the hooded people burst into the consulate" during that conversation.

Paulina Salman noted that "the hooded people were not carrying any (?weapons), at least not in plain sight."

SEPULVEDA ON 1962 MISSILE CRISIS, PEACE IN C.A.

FL171920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1634 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said Mexico would condemn any international aggression, referring to the question of the U.S.-Soviet crisis over the missiles in Cuba in 1962.

There is a need to respect the territorial integrity of all states and to avoid any resort to force, Sepulveda Amor said in an interview at the National Palace on the eve of the military parade and the Mexican Independence Day celebrations.

He stressed that there was no written agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States which had settled the 1962 missile crisis, and added that if there was such an understanding between the two superpowers, it should continue.

Sepulveda Amor also announced that he would be traveling to Venezuela tomorrow to meet with Venezuela's foreign minister in order to exchange points of view on the Central American political problems.

At that meeting, they will attempt to determine if there is a response to the document which the Contadora Group presidents have been studying to determine the mechanisms for a lasting peace in the area.

The foreign secretary agreed that Mexico has always maintained that it would be useful to convene a meeting of heads of state of America because it would heap reach a settlement of political conflicts.

Regarding Nicaragua, he said that it is continuing to be harrassed and that Mexico hopes that Nicaraguans will be allowed to determine their own destiny in a free and sovereign manner.

BRIEFS

PMT SECRETARY GENERAL REELECTED -- At the end of the Mexican Workers Party's Third National Assembly in 11 September, Heberto Castillo was reelected secretary general while Jose Alvarez Icaza, director of the National Social Communication Center, was elected secretary. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 4-A PA]

NORIEGA COMMENTS ON COUP RUMORS, OTHER ISSUES

PA170257 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Guard, has denied rumors of coup attempts and explained that Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, the chief of staff, is not under arrest. The general made these statements to news correspondents.

Asked the meaning of the phrase, "The National Guard marches alongside the fatherland," Gen Noriega said:

[Begin Noriega recording] It means that you are here, I am here, we are all here. [end recording]

Asked about Diaz Herrera's absence, Gen Noriega referred the question to Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Burbua:

[Begin recording] [Noriega] Col Melo, where is Diaz Herrera?

[Melo] He is currently at headquarters, in a meeting. Of course, we could not all be here. He is with Colonel [Eros] Cal, who is also on duty. [end recording]

Similarly, on being asked about the nature of the speech made by Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Purcell [G-5 of the National Guard] at the closing ceremony for the second civic action seminar, the National Guard chief said:

[Begin Noriega recording] To my understanding, the speech referred solely to civic action. Civic action is a socioeconomic policy. Therefore, it was a high-level expression of socioeconomic policy. [end recording]

Asked by Radio Nacional about the civic action programs that will be carried out by the National Guard in the next few days, Gen Noriega said:

[Begin recording] We have large-scale plans for civic action on the Azuero Peninsula, and we are trying to evaluate the highway on the border between Panama and Costa Rica, which is called the Highway of Dignity. [end recording]

Referring to the progress of talks to convert the School of the Americas into a military institute for higher studies, Noriega said:

[Begin recording] We are advancing positively, in line with the principles of community development. [end recording]

Finally, responding to a request by teachers that the National Guard return to its garrisons, General Noriega said emphatically:

[Begin recording] They have already returned. They have already returned totally. [end recording]

Gen Noriega made these statements during the closing ceremony for the second civic action seminar held at the G-5 installations, which was attended by members of the General Staff.

CRITICA REPORTS ON 15 SEPTEMBER DISTURBANCES

PA161925 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Sep 83 pp 40, 18

[Text] The attacks on the U.S. embassy and the PALA [Labor Party] headquarters yesterday resulted in 3 wounded, 10 cars damaged, and the breaking of shop windows on Central Avenue. These disturbances were staged by students of the National Institute and the Isabel Herrera Obaldia Professional School.

The disturbances broke out at 0930 when groups of students of the two secondary schools, chanting anti-imperialist slogans, stoned the U.S. Embassy without causing serious damage due to the timely presence of the National Guard's "Doberman" riot forces.

These groups subsequently withdrew and went to PALA headquarters, located on Justo Arosemena Avenue. They stoned the headquarters, causing heavy damage to the front windows and left a homemade bomb that did not explode. National Guard G-2 units went to the headquarters and deactivated the bomb and inspected the building.

At the same time that these actions were being carried out under the leadership of the FER-29 [Revolutionary Student Front], National Institute students blocked streets adjacent to their school and stoned state-owned vehicles. A National Guard officer reported that the vehicles that were damaged included a traffic directorate bus and a patrol car whose windows were shattered. Eight other vehicles were hit by objects thrown by the National Institute students. However, no serious damage was reported.

Two National Guardsmen were wounded in the incidents near the National Institute. Captain Williams of the National Guard Zone A had to be taken to the hospital because he was wounded in the lip and required nine stitches. Sergeant Juarez of the traffic police was also injured. The National Guardsmen apparently received instructions to seek a dialogue with the students. At 1145, Captain Lara persuaded the leaders of the movement to stop their violent actions.

The antiriot forces, wearing fatigues and carrying protective shields, patrolled the main areas of the city to prevent any more incidents.

CRITICA interviewed Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua, chief of the Panama Police, who said that dialogue prevailed in the end and that the National Guard did not arrest anyone. He added that the National Guard did not use tear gas, although it had to appear to do so in order to resolve the situation.

Different rumors are circulating about the reason for the violence. The most prevalent is that it was due to yesterday's march for democracy.

BRIEFS

AUTHENTIC LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZED -- Dr Arnulfo Escalona has announced over Radio Chiriqui the organization of the Authentic Liberal Party [Partido Liberal Autentico] on Saturday, 10 September. A commission has been appointed to draft the new party's platform, bylaws, principles, and immediate goals so it can be registered. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 13 Sep 83 pp 3, 19 PA]

COSTA RICA

FURTHER REPORTS ON MANAGUA BOMBING CHARGES

Havana Cites Arauz, Solano

PA170156 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Press dispatches from San Jose report that the Costa Rican Security Council has ordered a thorough investigation of the use of Costa Rican airports and aircraft to bomb Nicaraguan territory.

President Armando Arauz [as heard] and Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano have said that the evidence presented by Nicaragua on the matter will be subjected to close scrutiny, and they admitted the possibility that an aircraft shot down last weekend by Nicaraguan defense units near their common border may have taken off from a Costa Rican airport.

A commentary by the PRENSA LATINA news agency pointed out that Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano is working for the effective application of the policy of neutrality toward the Sandinist government, but is meeting opposition from several members of the cabinet and of the extreme right who have ties to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Attack Said From El Salvador

PA160258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 16 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Last week's air attack on Managua was launched from the main Air Force base in El Salvador, official sources and guerrilla organizations have said in this capital.

Diplomatic analysts said that the report that Salvadoran territory was used for the attack on Managua -- the first since the end of the Nicaraguan civil war -- highlights the growing cooperation among the rightist forces bent on overthrowing the leftist leaders of the leftist administration headed by the Sandinists.

On 8 September, a twin-engine Cessna bombed Managua's airport before going down in flames and crashing into the control tower. Another plane bombed a residential area.

Angel Edmundo Solano, Costa Rican public security minister, told REUTER in a recent interview that the plane which crashed against the control tower flew from Costa Rica to El Salvador a week before the attack.

"The plane took off from Tobias Bolano Airport on 1 September en route to Ilopango," Solano said. Ilopango is the main Air Force base in El Salvador. Solano did not provide further details.

Meanwhile, sources close to Nicaraguan exile groups operating as guerrillas in Costa Rica claimed responsibility for the attacks and said that both planes took off from Ilopango, which is located on the outskirts of San Salvador, carrying 500-kg bombs.

The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, an organization whose military leader is former Nicaraguan Defense Minister [as received] Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Both ARDE and the Costa Rican Government, which yesterday reaffirmed its policy of neutrality in the Central American conflict, rejected Nicaragua's accusation that the planes left from Costa Rican territory.

Deputy Contradicts Monge

PA162010 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Alvaro Montero Mejia has stated: I want to say that I carefully listened to President Luis Alberto Monge making a statement in an angry tone in response to what he has considered a maneuver to discredit the Costa Rican Government. Deputy Montero added: This is in regard to the downing of some planes in Nicaraguan territory.

I have in my possession immigration records with the names of persons who died in the planes that carried out the terrorist bombings in Nicaragua, the deputy said. This, he noted, allows me to firmly refute the chief of state.

Julio Castro Pastrana, one of the casualties, entered Costa Rica on 28 July 1982 and never left, according to these records. Sebastian Muller, also from Nicaragua, left Costa Rica on 10 March this year and returned on 15 March, and never left our country again, Deputy Montero said.

Another person who died as a result of the terrorist attacks against Nicaragua was Agustin Roman Madariaga, who had no immigration record, but since he left for the country to the north with people who were in our country, we can assume that he had entered Costa Rica illegally, Deputy Mejia noted.

The fourth casualty was Jose Salvador Robelo Ortiz, whose record shows that he entered and departed Costa Rica many times. His last departure was 29 July and he returned on 31 July, never to leave officially again, the Socialist deputy said.

As the data provided by the immigration data center shows, we are faced with irrefutable evidence that the small planes that bombed Nicaragua left from Costa Rica because, with the exception of one of their occupants, all were residents of our country, Deputy Mejia concluded.

All I have said does not mean that the government of Luis Alberto Monge knows about subversive activities and actions that endanger our country's peace and calm, the deputy said.

He added: These Nicaraguan refugees are endangering our country's peace and calm by using our soil to invade Nicaragua. It is clear, however, that neither the president nor any other authority can deny charges as serious as the ones I have just made, because there is overwhelming evidence of this, the deputy noted.

Volio Responds to Charges

PA180420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The charges made by Nicaragua that the two rebel airplanes that bombed the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua on 8 September took off from Costa Rica have once again been rejected by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez. In a response sent today to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the head of Costa Rican diplomacy stated that the message of the Nicaraguan Government not only casts doubts on Costa Rica's neutrality but also harms the interests of Costa Rica by placing it, without proof, in the role of an aggressor. The Costa Rican reply adds: Your Excellency is aware of the fact that the aircraft you refer to in your government's protest message did not take off from Costa Rican territory to carry out the attack against the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport and another important area in Managua.

During the meeting of the Contadora Group, and on another occasion, you said it was proven that the aircraft had taken off from Costa Rican territory, but I refute the assertion with proof because our government believed and still believes that these charges are baseless, Volio Jimenez added.

From the moment the media began publishing the news of the attack on 8 September, the Costa Rican Government immediately began investigating its involvement. It made public what it knew and could ascertain, the foreign minister stated. As was said, the aircraft that the Nicaraguan Government was speaking of did not take off from Costa Rica territory to carry out the attack.

In his reply to the Nicaraguan protest speech, Froeign Minister Volio Jimenez stated that the serious attitude of the Costa Rican Government was in vain. Thanks to the use of a large-scale propaganda campaign, Nicaragua achieved its objective: to sow doubt regarding Costa Rica's neutrality and promote a campaign to discredit Costa Rica that totalitarian forces are carrying out internationally. These totalitarian forces are irritated by the functioning of an authentic democracy such as the one practiced by Costa Rica, which is constantly being perfected so that this country will always be citadel of free men, Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez stated. The reply to the Nicaraguan protest message was delivered today at noon at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose.

In conclusion, the reply to the Nicaraguan protest message sent today by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto stated that incorrect procedures or theats made by high-ranking Nicaraguan officials at the OAS will not sway Costa Rica from its determination to live democratically. Nothing will stop Costa Rica from having its truth heard before the community of nations, Foreign Minister Volio reiterated in his reply to the protest message presented on 8 September by the Sandinist regime.

MANAGUA CITES CAMPOS ON WEAPONS PURCHASES

PA161929 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpt] It is reported from Costa Rica that it will try to buy weapons abroad, including special missiles for an antiaircraft defense system. This was disclosed last night by Public Security Deputy Minister Johnny Campos, who told journalists that talks on this subject are already being held with friendly nations. However, he did not disclose the names of the countries or whether the discussions have led to agreement.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA DENIES ATTACK ON DAM, REPORTS CLASHES

PA162148 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Press bulletin issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 16 September -- read by unidentified reporter]

[Text] The inauguration of the 15 September Dam was held without incident. Reports from clandestine sources stating that the 15 September Dam was attacked yesterday morning are absolutely false. On the contrary, there were no incidents at the inauguration ceremony of this important hydroelectric dam, presided over by President Alvara Magana and attended by government authorities, diplomats, special guests, and representatives of national and international media.

Meanwhile, four FMLN terrorists died yesterday afternoon in a clash with troops in San Felipe canton and village, Concepcion Batres jurisdiction, Usulutan, and at the (Convento) River in the same jurisdiction. Two soldiers and an undertermined number of extremists were wounded in this clash.

Also yesterday, a military patrol was attacked near the San Juan farm in Usulutan. One soldier was killed, and the rebels suffered an undetermined number of casualties in this action.

In other actions yesterday, combined military forces recovered the town of El Triunfo, in Usulutan, where FMLN terrorist bands had attacked residents and government property. The extremists had also destroyed the town's potable water pump in their raid, along with all the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission's power distribution equipment in El Triunfo, and the equipment used by the Harrison Company to build the road between this town and San Buenaventura.

In another development, after 5 months of pressure and confusion, the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, have finally announced their new leaders. They took 5 months to name Leonel Gonzalez and Dimas Rodriguez to replace Melida Anaya Montes and Salvador Cayetano Carpio, who were killed in Nicaragua last April following a prolonged struggle for power that had been instigated by Joaquin Villalobos, the People's Revolutionary Army's strongman.

The FPL has been facing a serious crisis; it has been under the control of the People's Revolutionary Army and was even in a virtual state of siege in June. There is proof that the process that ended with the appointment of Gonzalez and Rodriguez was not democratic. Instead, Villalobos' decision prevailed, thus ensuring his control of the organization. The crisis within the FPL began with the death of Carpio and Anaya Montes. The responsibility for these deaths has fallen on Villalobos.

MAGANA GIVES SPEECH AT DAM DEDICATION CEREMONY

PA160418 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1823 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Speech by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana at a ceremony dedicating the 15 September Hydroelectric Dam, on 15 September, in San Lorenzo -- live]

[Excerpts] In these difficult days for El Salvador, it is a great pleasure, a high honor, and an extraordinary privilege to render homage and to express gratitude, respect, and admiration for our forefathers, who gave us a free and sovereign nation.

Addressing the nation as president of the Republic makes me very proud to be a Salvadoran. This is still more true in these difficult moments in our history, when we must live up to the expectations of our noble people and heroic Armed Forces, which also deserve our gratitude and respect.

The San Lorenzo Dam, which we are today inaugurating with the name 15 September Dam, is an expression of our economic independence and is the final stage in a plan which we began with the 5 November Dam, our first act to achieve economic independence.

This dam has been built under the most difficult conditions imaginable. The subversives have spared no efforts in their attempts to destroy our system of producing and distributing energy.

The subversives have carried out acts of sabotage throughout the country in a bid to destroy our network of power transmission lines. Night after night, day after day, electrical towers are blown up and high voltage lines are cut, but night after night and day after day we have restored service.

It is impossible to patrol the vast network of powerlines, but despite this fact, the country is receiving electricity with only minor interruptions.

My confidence in the Salvadoran people's spirit of work and creative energy has justified the promise I made in my Christmas message, when I said that 1983 would be the year of recovery.

Despite continuing adverse factors, the government of national unity has carried out significant investment programs, such as the one we are dedicating here today, which will be part of the economic infrastructure that we will bequeath future generations.

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to express our appreciation to international financing organizations and friendly countries, particularly the United States and Venezuela, for their valuable aid and cooperation.

I said in December that the downward trend which has characterized our economic performance over the past 3 years was beginning to reverse and that the recovery process was underway. Today I can say with satisfaction that most economic indexes have confirmed that our economy is picking up and that there is a definite trend toward economic recovery.

All our economic achievements that have promoted a steady consolidation and reactivation of our economy can be traced to particular factors. Among these, one should mention the administration's orderly programming, complemented by an understanding attitude on the part of both labor and management, who have willingly made sacrifices and accepted restrictions in order to comply with state policies that had to be implemented to reduce the fiscal deficit, keep inflation at tolerable levels, and prevent the devaluation of our currency.

Considering all these facts, we can state with some satisfaction that despite the unsettled condition of the world economy, which affects all nations, the economy of El Salvador, a country at war, is better than the economies of many other countries on the continent.

In the political field, we reaffirm the government of national unity's opinion that Salvadoran problems must be solved democratically and be accompanied by economic recovery and the promotion of reforms as a means of preventing social conflicts and of consolidating democracy in El Salvador. The elections scheduled for early 1984, which are to involve all Salvadorans, can be another step in consolidating our democratic process.

On this 15 September, which is our most important national holiday, we must clearly set forth our position on matters of political independence. Although we have been receptive to the peace efforts made by democratic countries, we must not forget that Central American problems must be solved by Central Americans and that the problems of El Salvador must be solved by Salvadorans.

The Apaneca Pact's peace proposal has been reinforced by positive actions, including a proposal to have the subversive political groups participate in the next elections. This producted the dialogue that has been initiated for the purpose of discussing the conditions under which these groups may participate in the electoral process.

We must state, clearly and precisely, that we harbor no feelings of revenge, that we are not bribing anyone, and that we have nothing to negotiate. I said this on 2 May 1982, the first day of my administration, and I repeat it now, 500 days after my inauguration. [applause]

The subversive groups believe that they can talk their way into negotiations and are trying to promote that position by carrying out acts of sabotage, as shown by the recent attack on San Miguel. The incident at San Miguel has repercussions that have still not been properly assessed.

In the first place, as has happened before, the people did not support the subversives. Rather, they were repulsed by such destructive actions, which only damaged the town and its public services. After failing in this desperate action, which they termed a military operation, the guerrillas proceeded to destroy what the Salvadorans have built through much effort and sacrifice.

In the second place, they were unable to achieve their military objectives.

Our conciliatory attitude and our attempts to promote democracy have received a treacherous reply culminating in the military defeat at San Miguel, the latest in a series of terrorist defeats in recent months.

The tactic of destroying bridges when military operations fail was promptly answered by the government and the people. With their incredible natural capacity, they found a way to move amid the rubble left by the guerrillas' acts of sabotage, and the flow of traffic was never interrupted.

On behalf of the government, I can report that less than 8 days after the attack, the traffic situation in Morazan has returned to normal, and on this 15 September we are celebrating the return of traffic to La Union.

The blind attitude of those in Havana and Managua who are ordering this destruction prevents them from realizing that our people are celebrating 162 years of independence today, and that throughout all those years they have maintained their freedom with blood.

On this 15 September, we have praised the virtues of Salvadorans that make our country's reconstruction possible. We have tried to stress the efforts we are making to rebuild and not to destroy.

This conciliatory attitude and our offer of an opportunity to participate in the elections and in constructive activities aimed at rebuilding what they have destroyed should not be misunderstood.

I wish to say in this message that we did not want to hold a military parade that would give the impression of tyranny, arrogance, or a triumphant attitude on our part.

We are trying to show the world that we want to build and rebuild that which they have destroyed, so that the peace we realize is more bearable for all Salvadorans, with less suffering and sacrifice.

They have forced us to defend ourselves militarily. The subversives and the world at large also know this. They know who will be defeated, who is currently being defeated, and who irrationally destroys our scarce resources when they are defeated on the battlefield.

On this 15 September, we reaffirm our faith in the Salvadoran people and our trust in the Armed Forces, that confidence which has made today's celebration possible and which will allow us to achieve the peace to which all Salvadorans aspire.

Salvadorans: Standing before this monumental project I must pay homage to the Armed Forces and the people that support them, and the civic action programs which have been carried out in recent years. These operations are leading us to full independence, permanent peace, and a true sense of national identity.

As a brave, stoic, and patriotic nation, El Salvador deserves no fate but freedom. Now, some 162 years after our independence, Salvadorans daily emphasize with their sacrifice and effort, their determination to be a free people. Therefore, on this anniversary of our birth as an independent republic, and with faith in God, we can proudly salute our fatherland. Thank you. [applause]

POSSIBLE PEACE COMMISSION-FDR MEETING REPORTED

PA190305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Here is an unofficial report we have just received. It is reported that members of the Peace Commission urgently left El Salvador today for South America, for a possible meeting with FDR leaders.

Thus far, we have been unable to contact Peace Commission President Francisco Quinonez or [Peace Commission member] Monsignor Marco Rene Revelo to confirm these reports. However, sources close to [Peace Commission member] Jose Guillermo Trabanino have confirmed to us that he did leave the country early today, but we were unable to obtain further details.

CHAVEZ MENA ON PEACE, RECONCILIATION CRUSADE

PA172232 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena spoke in favor of a peace and reconciliation crusade in El Salvador during the inauguration of an international seminar on communications. The head of Salvadoran foreign policy said that in order to achieve peace in this Central American country it is important to reorganize our social order, change our feelings and mental attitude, and work toward decreasing passions and toward an environment of love, respect, and reconciliation.

Chavez Mena explained that good communications, the proper and adequate use of the media, and good public relations are among the main factors for the adequate application of the ideas and principles for peace and reconciliation. According to the Salvadoran foreign minister, a peace and reconciliation crusade involves fighting the social roots of the Salvadoran conflict, facing the reality of the social situation we are experiencing, replacing violence with peace, and facilitating peace mechanisms with an open disposition for all to join in the democratic process.

RIVERA Y DAMAS CITED ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA170505 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0213 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 16 Sep (DPA) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has emphasized in San Jose, Costa Rica, that "the Salvadoran guerrilla groups -- and one must say it quite frankly -- do not have the people's support." He also noted that his country urgently requires "a political solution to the situation, to avoid further bloodshed."

Msgr Rivera spoke at the "Seminar on Human Rights" before delegates from 17 countries. The seminar is being held under the auspices of the Interamerican Court on Human Rights.

Rivera y Damas warned those attending the seminar that he would speak quite frankly on El Salvador, and he conducted a dispassionate analysis of the guerilla groups' role, reaching the following conclusions:

A. The guerrillas do not have the people's support.

B. If they had the people's support, they would have already emerged victorious.

C. The guerrilla groups receive support from abroad, have military advisers, and have gained considerable experience.

D. Many innocent people are dying in this guerrilla struggle.

Msgr Rivera made a thorough analysis of what he sees to be the only solution to the problems of El Salvador. "The only solution -- for I can see no other -- is the political one. It would be mass suicide to seek a military solution. The military solution must be discarded from the minds of one and all."

Rivera y Damas pointed out that "we must all cooperate in the search for a political solution, and the Church will collaborate as actively as it can in this process."

The prelate devoted much of his speech to human rights violations in El Salvador and spoke of the need to "achieve national reconciliation in order to end these immediately."

Msgr Rivera y Damas announced that the Salvadoran Church may issue "a pastoral letter to the Salvadoran people" on 1 October. He outlined some of the points to be included in the document:

1. Injustice: An analysis of the social injustice that prevails in the country. Despite being such a rich country, El Salvador has an extremely high number of poor and malnourished people. The distribution of wealth has affected the country since the last century.

2. Humanitarian treatment: The cost in human lives must be stressed. It must be noted that humanitarian treatment should be a natural thing among Salvadorans.

3. Solidarity: El Salvador is an isolated nation, a mistreated nation, a nation which needs solidarity from those at home and abroad.

4. Current situation: If it is the will of the Salvadorans, the country will resolve its current dilemma. A negotiated solution, based on talks, will lead to civilized solutions; the bloodbath must not be allowed to continue in El Salvador.

In addition, Msgr Rivera referred to human life itself during the conference. "The sinister death squads are still active in my country," the archbishop said.

He also explained his position toward the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela): "This group has done much to stop the violence in Central America, but more specific measures are needed."

In addition, he gave his opinion on the 1984 elections: "These elections are very important to my country, but they are not a total solution to the problem, just as the previous ones were not."

El Salvador, Msgr Rivera y Damas concluded, "is a country which needs help and internal peace. Let us all struggle to achieve this."

VARIOUS MILITARY ACTIONS, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

'Heavy Fighting' at El Triunfo

PA172229 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpt] San Miguel, 16 Sep -- Yesterday morning heavy fighting was reported during a new attack on El Triunfo, Usulutan Department; the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL; and Arenales canton. City authorities today reported that as a result of these clashes many rebels were killed and many soldiers killed or wounded.

Yesterday at approxmiately 1030 the rebels attacked and once again dynamited CEL installations. Serious damage was reported. CEL installations had been seriously damaged during Sunday's attack, and repair work was underway. While a large number of terrorists were attacking the garrison protecting this substation, others were attacking El Triunfo. It was learned unofficially that the rebels temporarily occupied El Triunfo.

It was also confirmed here that the extremists attacked Arenales canton, 3 km east of El Triunfo. Here they burned several state-owned vehicles. In Arenales canton, at the CEL substation, and in El Triunfo new clashes were reported yesterday afternoon between guerrillas and reinforcement troops from the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed in San Miguel and Military Detachment No 4 from Usulutan. As a result of the dislodging of the attackers, it was said that many rebels were killed because the Armed Forces had the support of airplanes and helicopters. It was also learned that many wounded soldiers were treated at the hospital, and that there were dead among the soldiers.

Today at 0237 electric towers nos 14, 15, and 18 of the rural distribution network were dynamited. Serious damage to main cables was reported. The attacks took place near San Rafael Cedros, Cuscatlan Department. This resulted in total power interruption for the eastern area. It was learned today that this new blackout has caused anxiety among the residents. It was also said that no other damage has been found in the power lines between the new hydroelectric center that was dedicated yesterday in San Lorenzo, and San Miguel and other cities and towns in the eastern part of the country.

Town in Usulutan Attacked

PA190351 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The whereabouts of four Civil Defense members in Alegria, Usulutan Department, 120 km east of San Salvador, remained uncertain Friday night and early Saturday morning after an attack on this town by FMLN guerrillas.

According to reports from the eastern part of the country, specifically from Usulutan, the four Civil Defense members who had been captured by the leftist guerrillas were turned over safe and sound today to the town's priest and mayor.

Official reports have said that six members of Alegria's Civil Defense died while defending their positions, when rebels entered this town located in the mountains of Usulutan over the weekend.

Troops Guard Panamerican Highway

PA190422 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Counterinsurgency units of the Salvadoran Army have been engaged in intensive fighting against FMLN leftist units since early today in areas near El Triunfo and Nueva Granada, Usulutan Department.

Meanwhile, there is heavy patrolling on the Panamerican Highway after leftist guerrillas stopped traffic for approximately 2 days on a 20-km stretch of the most important road to the eastern part of the country.

Today Army counterinsurgency troops are posted on the Cuscatlan Bridge, and at Estanzuelas, El Triunfo, Mercedes Umana, and the turnoff to Nueva Granada, to guard the Panamerican Highway and search for leftist guerrillas.

107 Guerrillas Killed

PA190357 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces reported today that 107 guerrillas were killed this week in various parts of the country in clashes with the Army. According to official reports, 40 rebels were killed during attacks on Nuevo Eden de San Juan, located approximately 200 km northwest of San Salvador. The bodies of some 70 guerrillas have been found in various parts of San Miguel and Usulutan.

FMLN-FDR'S ZAMORA CITED ON NEGOTIATED SOLUTION

PA171536 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] Managua (ANN) -- A negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict must lead to a provisional government with broad participation of the people and the organization of a new army respectful of human rights as the basis for implementing a program of social and economic changes.

In an exclusive interview for AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, Ruben Zamora, FDR-FMLN Political Commission coordinator, made a general analysis of the talks held with U.S. special envoy Richard Stone, and with the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission.

He said that the formula for a government of broad participation, formed by all social and active forces of the country, would be found in the process of negotiation and in the revolutionary war taking place in his country.

The FDR-FMLN's idea of a new government is represented by the political and social forces which are currently struggling to find a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran war, which in the past 2 years has cost some 40,000 lives.

FMLN-FDR leaders held talks on 31 August in Bogota with the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission. The next day they met in San Jose, Costa Rica, with Richard Stone, the U.S. President's special envoy for Central America. These conversations were characterized as preliminary.

Zamora said that what the U.S. Government wants is a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict and not elections, which the United States proposes as a basic condition. "To call elections does not respond to the people's interests, but to the U.S. interest in dominating the Central American area," the revolutionary leader said.

"In principle, our front does not reject elections. On the contrary, we are interested in having truly free elections under a new government of broad participation, the conditions to be determined during the process of negotiation and the people's participation," Zamora said.

For the Salvadoran leader, a fundamental issue in the negotiations is the organization of a new army, which must be truly professional and respectful of human rights.

"The FDR-FMLN is not asking for the destruction of the army, but for the organization of military structures responding to the real interests of the Salvadoran people," Zamora said. Our people will not accept today's military, who are massively murdering the civilian population, becoming part of the new army.

In this respect both parties must show good will -- the government and the FMLN -- in finding an answer to the issue. The refusal of President Magana and of some sectors of the army is proof of their lack of good will.

The fact that the United States, as a party involved in the Salvadoran conflict, has entered a dialogue is partly due to domestic and international pressure for a solution to the Central American conflict. The FDR-FMLN sees this as part of a political strategy to gain time, inasmuch as their goal is a military victory over the FMLN forces, the coordinator of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission said.

"This situation can change. Therefore, the FDR-FMLN has the historic responsibility to promote dialogue and maintain an open mind in the face of the opportunities that arise in the negotiations," Zamora stated. "The United States knows that this could be the only way to resolve the conflict, while our organization has the future to win the struggle in the military and political arena," Ruben Zamora added.

He indicated that Ronald Reagan's government is engaging in dialogue from a strategically weak position, because it cannot win militarily. If they make the mistake of intervening directly in El Salvador, the people and the people's army will face them. He explained that the military political organizations are ready to negotiate, but without laying down their arms. In conclusion, Zamora indicated that roving Ambassador Richard Stone has said that he will keep the channels of dialogue open and that the prospects for Central America have improved following the meeting with the Salvadoran leaders.

VENCEREMOS OUTLINES MILITARY ACTIVITIES, CLASHES

42 Army Casualties Reported

PA170435 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] We have received the following report from the command post of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern battalion group on clashes with the dictatorship's special battalion:

On Sunday, 11 September, the dictotorship's forces began an operation on the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front in an effort to reach Jucuaran, a village that was taken by the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group.

In its attempt to retake this position, the enemy used at least three battalions -- the Atonal, the Atlacatl, and the Cazadores Battalion from Usulutan -- as well as local troops from the Usulutan area.

From 11 September to 15 September, the enemy suffered 42 casualties, including some dead. We repeat -- the enemy has suffered 42 casualties as of Thursday, 15 September.

The dictatorship's troops began their advance with Atlacatl Battalion forces from El Tablon Hill. In response, and faithful to our goal of wearing out the dictatorship's special forces, a battalion from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group engaged the enemy troops and dislodged them from their positions. Our troops established the first line of resistance there and fought at the Panecito del Tablon Hill.

The fighting continued on Monday, 12 September. The enemy used artillery and air fire to advance. In these clashes, the dictatorship sustained six dead and nine wounded, while we suffered one dead and two wounded from the enemy's intense artillery fire.

On Tuesday, 13 September, we forced the enemy to the slopes of El Morro Hill and the Jucuaran heights, where we engaged them all day. In this clash, we caused 10 dead and 7 wounded among the troops of the Magana and D'Aubuisson regime. For our part, we suffered two dead and three slightly wounded.

On Wednesday, 14 September, Cazadores Battalion forces moving toward Jucuaran clashed with our forces near the canton of Las Flores, in the jurisdiction of Jucuaran. The enemy retreated after suffering 10 casualties. We suffered no casualties in this action.

The same day, the Atlacatl Battalion burned houses in the cantons near the areas of combat, including El Jicarito, Zapote, and Tablon, demonstrating its impotence.

On 15 September, the dictatorship's forces continued to apply their techniques of destruction and repression to the residents of areas near the conflict.

Also on 15 September, at 0500, FMLN forces stationed on the coastal highway machine-gunned an enemy convoy of two trucks, which was moving from Usulutan to San Marcos Lempa. The dictatorship suffered numerous casualties in this action. We repeat -- during the heroic fighting actions of 15 September, FMLN units stationed on the coastal highway machinegunned an enemy convoy of two trucks that was moving from Usulutan to San Marcos Lempa. Our forces withdrew at 0600. This operation was carried out on the orders of Companero Daniel.

From Morazan, we send a greeting to our forces in this heroic drive of 15 September. Our troops wore out the troops of the Magana, Vides Casanova, and Roberto D'Aubuisson dictatorship.

San Lorenzo Attack Detailed

PA170318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] We have new information concerning our attack on the San Lorenzo Hydroelectric Dam. Our support units have reported that 12 81-mm mortar shells were launched against El Coyote Hill, which overlooks the dam.

We have also learned that our infantry attacked the enemy's advanced positions on the dam's northeastern sector. The enemy answered our fire with 81- and 120-mm mortars.

The latest information relating to this attack on the San Lorenzo Dam indicates that the dictatorship's demoralized troops did not even move, as they were paralized by the fire of our revolutionary mortars.

Meanwhile, in Villa El Triunfo, only 15 km from the San Lorenzo Dam, units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade defeated the dictatorship's troops, dislodging them from that village and the nearby important power substation, which was destroyed by sappers from our army.

As we have reported, we captured several prisoners of war during this operation and seized arms and ammunition from the puppet army. The soldiers and paramilitary personnel captured at Villa El Triunfo were released during a meeting attended by most of the residents of that village. We repeat -- the prisoners of war taken at Villa El Triunfo were released during a meeting held in the village.

Thus we disprove the claims of the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, which asserted that the FMLN had killed these prisoners of war. The residents of Villa El Triunfo are witnesses to the freedom of these soldiers and paramilitary personnel.

While taking these positions, we inflicted, numerous casualties on the 3d Brigade and other Army units. A company commander from the 3d Infantry Brigade, Ricardo David Aguilar, was among those wounded. We repeat -- among the numerous casualties inflicted on the enemy in the eastern part of the country during the busy day of 15 September was Company Commander Ricardo David Aguilar, from the 3d Brigade.

These victorious actions by our revolutionary army demonstrate once more the puppet Army's inability to guard its strategic targets.

El Triunfo Substation Hit

PA170155 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received additional military information concerning the fighting going on near the Panamerican Highway.

At 1400 on 15 September, members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade advanced toward the El Triunfo power substation, 2 km south of the town in the canton of (Palmira), along the road leading to Santiago de Maria.

El Triunfo's substation was guarded by approximately 160 members of the 3d Infantry Brigade. Immediately after our units began to engage the enemy, the soldiers scattered, fleeing the area.

Once the troops of fatso Flores [Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores] scattered and fled, members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade completely destroyed the power substation, one of the most important such installations in the eastern part of the country. This cut the power lines that run from the recently inaugurated 15 September Dam and the 5 November Dam toward the entire eastern zone.

San Miguel Town Seized

PA180348 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] FMLN forces have seized Chapeltique, in northern San Miguel Department. We repeat: FMLN forces have seized the town of Chapeltique today, Friday [as heard].

Initial reports indicate that the forces of our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade advanced and attacked positions protected by the 3d Infantry Brigade in Chapeltique. Our advance began at 2300 Friday, and in view of the thrust of our attack, the troops of Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores fled in disarray.

The reports indicate that many casualties were inflicted on Jaime Flores' forces during the seizure of Chapeltique, which is 20 km north of San Miguel and 14 km from the Panamerican Highway.

The information received by Radio Venceremos is still incomplete, but our companeros in Chapeltique said when they relayed the information that five rifles had been seized and two prisoners -- a sergeant and a soldier belonging to the 3d Infantry Brigade -- had been captured.

We repeat as of the time of this report two prisoners of war from the 3d Infantry Brigade are being held. They are a sergeant and a soldier belonging to the forces of the genocidal Col Jaime Ernesto Flores.

It has been reported that FMLN forces are at this moment conducting political activities in Chapeltique with great support from the population. We will provide further information during later newscasts.

'Heavy Casualties' in Morazan

PA181710 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Information received from Morazan Department indicated that FMLN forces clased with Army troops in the town of Yamabal, inflicting heavy casualties on the dictatorship's forces. In future transmissions we will provide more information on these attacks against enemy forces in the town of Yamabal.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Army Morale Said Low

PA162005 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Soldier Miguel Alberto Franco has reported that the invader advisers go to the garrisons over the weekends; that the puppet officers (?cried) on 4 August at La Laguna, here in Chalatenango; that many [word indistinct] and troops refuse to continue fighting against our forces. All these things have been reported by Franco, who deserted from the (Sierpes) Battalion in Chalatenango together with other soldiers, bringing six M-16 rifles, ammunition, and other war supplies.

Franco has relayed to the revolutionary movement the feelings of the vast majority of the soldiers of the puppet Army, who are sadly experiencing the mistreatment, the [words indistinct], and the absence of furloughs to visit (?their homes).

Miguel Alberto Franco directly accused the [word indistinct] of the 1st Company of the (Sierpes) Battalion, Antimonas Sanchez, of [word indistinct] the troops and punishing them in ways that show disrespect for human dignity.

The lack of morale is growing within the dictatorship's Army. Hundreds of young men are being forced to take up the Yankees' arms against their own brothers. Hundreds of young men are being forced to go to the Yankee bases in Honduras for training in genocidal tactics against their own people.

Death Squads Threaten UPD

PA170419 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Representatives of the Union of Democratic Parties, UPD, have disclosed that they have been receiving threats from the contemptible, notorious death squads. According to UPD representatives, these threats are intended to silence the voices of those who are demanding and struggling for workers' rights. UPD leaders said that nothing will stop them from continuing their struggle on behalf of workers.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

PA171326 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Members of the El Pipil Battalion, trained in the latest tactics by U.S. advisers, tried to enter territories controlled by our people. They returned to their garrison with singed feathers and six casualties, among them a 2d lieutenant.

The members of El Pipil Battalion tried to enter our territory near the village of San Jacinto, San Vicente Department, on 9 September, but our forces repelled the attack by Ronald Reagan's puppet Army.

Vides Casanova's troops suffered another setback on 10 September when our forces ambushed an Army truck carrying reinforcement troops to Jucuaran, in a sector controlled by our companeros. Three soldiers were killed and 20 wounded in this action, which took place near El Gavilan Bridge.

On 6 September two National Guardsmen were wounded during an ambush somewhere between Tecoluca and Zacatecoluca by the intrepid fighters of our Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

In the meantime, our people's militias are continuing their campaign of revolutionary talks [words indistinct].

On 13 September our forces attacked enemy troops on their way to San Vicente, inflicting an undetermined number of dead and wounded. The day before, 12 September, other militia units joined our political-military campaign, Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador, harassing the enemy in La Hoja de Sal. Along the coast of San Vicente more militia units took to the coastal highway, where they destroyed two powerline posts and a transformer near Rio Blanco, San Vicente Department.

Finally, on 3 September our guerrilla units harassed the enemy in Escuintla. [Words indistinct] the enemy could not respond to our devastating attack.

This is how our Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador political-military campaign is progressing at the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

Sabotage Actions Noted

PA181718 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] This year our people have celebrated 15 September with victories. On the Feliciano Ama Western Front our guerrilla units have also celebrated 15 September with rebel gunpowder, fighting for independence, freedom, and democracy for El Salvador.

Sappers from our people's army blew up three important towers of the (El Gosoyo) hydroelectric plant supply lines at Santa Elena and Las Casitas, in the department of Santa Ana.

A section of the city of Santa Ana, the country's second most important city, suffered a power failure, as did the Texistepeque area.

Companero Carlos Minero, our western correspondent, has reported that the fighting people's militias have continued their activities and thus far in our national political-military campaign they have carried out 10 propaganda actions and sabotaged 4 electrical transformers in the vicinity of Ciudad Arce.

HAVANA REPORTS GUERRILLA MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Advances in Morazan

PA160247 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] FMLN forces are engaged in fierce combat with elite Salvadoran Army troops near the villages of Jocoro and Sociedad, Morazan Department.

Military spokesmen acknowledged that reinforcements from the 3d Brigade were sent to Sociedad, as well as to Jocoro, a small Morazan municipality that was occupied early this morning by the guerrillas.

The rebel station Radio Venceremos said that the Salvadoran Army suffered 45 casualties in the last few hours, when approximately 3,000 troops, supported by both aircraft and artillery, attempted to force the insurgent forces from the city of San Miguel. The rebels have controlled that important highway junction since last Saturday.

Radio Venceremos added that the rebels will not limit themselves to a mere defense of their positions, because in San Miguel they are achieving their objective of wearing down the regime's Army.

Other reports indicate that guerrilla detachments control nearly the entire military route that connects the cities of San Miguel and Santa Rosa De Lima.

It was also learned that Colonel Jaime Flores, head of the 3d Brigade, has forbidden San Miguel residents to listen to Radio Venceremos, in a desperate reaction to that station's extensive coverage of the attack on that brigade, and to the broad audience it enjoys.

Usulutan, San Miguel Actions

PA170447 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] FMLN sources have claimed that in the attack on and capture of El Triunfo, in Usulutan Department, the guerrillas inflicted 11 dead on the Salvadoran Army, took 10 prisoners, and seized several weapons, in addition to destroying an electrical substation and 12 vehicles.

The rebel radio station Radio Venceremos said that the insurgents forced 100 soldiers who were guarding El Triunfo to flee, but the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee has declared that the 100 guerrillas who occupied the village were evicted after heavy fighting.

Radio Venceremos reported that the guerrillas engaged the Army in fierce combat on the Panamerican Highway, a few kilometers from the Cuscatlan Bridge over the Lempa River, and 25 km from San Miguel, capital of the department of the same name, leaving a toll of several soldiers killed.

In addition, heavy fighting was reported in other towns in the Salvadoran departments of Usulutan and San Miguel, as well as in the vicinity of (?Suchitoto), northeast of San Salvador.

Some 100 unidentified bodies, victims of the paramilitary bands, were found in common (?graves) in El Salvador's eastern region, while the United States has ordered an increase in military personnel assigned to its embassy in the Salvadoran capital.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES VIEWS CONDECA, U.S. RELATIONS

PA171300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Sep (AFP) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, said that Guatemala will maintain a "flexible" position in the face of the Central American crisis and an "attentive" position regarding events that could lead to peace and detente in the region.

During a press conference with foreign correspondents, Mejia Victores stated that the Guatemalan Government believes it is a priority for "Central Americans to solve their own problems."

Mejia added that, even though "we are the main characters," his government's foreign policy is directed at supporting the efforts being made by the Contadora Group "or any other country" to find peace on the isthmus.

Mejia confirmed that "El Salvador and Honduras are interested in reactivating the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA." However, he believes this organization "has not been useful." The Guatemalan head of state said that its reactivation would depend [words indistinct] and recalled that several member countries, such as Honduras and Nicaragua, have withdrawn from CONDECA.

When asked about the possibility of installing U.S. bases on Guatemalan territory, the Guatemalan leader said that such a measure "would not be necessary," adding that the United States had made no such request. The Guatemalan head of state denied that relations between Guatemala and the United States had deteriorated following the death of an employee of the Agency for International Development, AID, and four other persons who were killed by an Army patrol in March. He explained that following the investigations by a military court and later by a civilian court, enough evidence was found to condemn the officer in charge of the patrol.

Regarding internal policies, Mejia commented on the possibility of elections for a constituent assembly -- tentatively scheduled for July -- being advanced, stating that "the call for elections could be made" (?late this year).

Mejia also confirmed the elimination of public registration, as "that only postpones the return to democratic life," and, under the control of the military, "only burdened the Armed Forces and gave them a bad name."

Regarding the kidnapping of his sister, Celeste Mejia, which occurred on Saturday, Mejia reiterated that he will not negotiate (?with the rebels). The rebels have not yet attempted to contact the head of state.

Mejia Victores told the correspondents that his government is one of transition and that during [word indistinct] that it may last, freedom of expression, [word indistinct], and of the press will be guaranteed.

COMMANDER DENIES VIOLATION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY

PA162015 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has in no way violated Mexican sovereignty, Colonel Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, commander of the Guatemalan Mariscal Savala Military Brigade, said in Mexico City yesterday.

The Guatemalan military chief categorically denied that problems exist between Mexico and his country, since -- as he said -- we maintain fraternal relations between the armed forces of our two neighbor countries, relations which are not restricted by borders.

Lobos added that at the beginning of the year, a group of armed men, supposedly from Guatemala, entered the Mexican state of Chiapas, where some 40,000 Guatemalan refugees have settled under the protection of the Mexican Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Lobos Zamora asserted that Guatemalan troops have not violated Mexican sovereignty, and said that such reports have only been speculation, without any basis. He added that he is commander of the Huehuetenango, Guetzaltenango, and Quiche zone, which covers an extensive area bordering Mexico, but that contrary to what has been said, the Mexican border has never been violated.

HAVANA CITES CHARGES AGAINST MEJIA, OFFICERS

PA162254 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Former Guatemalan Captain Edwin Morales Guerra has reported in Montreal that General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the new regime's chief, covered up several murders during his tenure as head of the Guatemalan Defense Ministry.

Morales Guerra, a deserter, charged that high-ranking Guatemalan military leaders have stolen millions of dollars from public funds earmarked for the construction of roads and other social projects.

The former officer also said that many Guatemalan officers have amassed huge foreign bank accounts from public funds and from aid given Guatemala for development by international financial institutions.

Further Details Given

FL162046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A captain who deserted from the Guatemalan Army has reported that the head of state of that country, Oscar Mejia Victores, concealed several murders, and that high-level officers are stealing millions of dollars for their bank accounts.

He explained that this is the solution to the murder of the linguist (Patrictricio Ortiz Maldonado), an employee of a U.S. project, and several of his companions, who were executed as the result of a high-level order.

He added that when General Mejia Victores was the Defense Minister of the deposed Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt, he met with young officers from the zone where these people were killed to explain to the officers that the individual who carried out the order would be given a trial, but that he would be declared innocent.

This government decision was motivated by protests against the crime by U.S. and international humanitarian organizations.

HAVANA REPORTS ON VARIOUS SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS

PA170022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Guatemalan regime's Armed Forces have admitted that at least four soldiers were killed when a military convoy was ambushed by guerrillas in Santa Rosa, El Quiche Department.

Meanwhile, in Guatemala City, a rebel unit detonated a powerful mine, injuring five soldiers. Also in that capital, the headquarters of the National Police 4th Corps was machinegunned.

Squads from the Rebel Armed Forces also attacked the regime's positions in El Peten Department, and took control of the (Betel) cooperative for several hours. They held a meeting with the workers and denounced the aggressive policy that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is pursuing in Central America.

HONDURAS

HAVANA REPORTS ON U.S., SALVADORAN MILITARY PRESENCE

FL161236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Additional details of the U.S. virtual occupation of Honduras were revealed in the capital of this Central American country when another 1,000 Salvadoran soldiers arrived in Honduras for training at the U.S. base at Puerto Castillo.

American military spokesmen declared that 70 Green Berets direct a Honduran Army installation that is under construction near the port of San Lorenzo, on the Pacific coast of Honduras. Approximately 600 members of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 20 Marines are also working on the preparation of the installations; work began 1 week ago, according to the same military spokesmen. The spokesmen stated that the U.S. personnel will soon begin work on the construction of a landing strip in Honduran territory, near Nicaragua.

The 1,000 Salvadoran soldiers to be trained by U.S. military instructors at the Puerto Castillo base in Honduras are the second contingent of troops of the Salvadoran Government to leave for this Yankee base in Honduran territory.

The United States maintains more than 1,000 specialists in Honduras, notably the 950 that form the logistical support group at the Palmerola Air Base, located in the central part of that Central American country. The general staff of the U.S. forces participating in the Big Pine II war exercises is located at Palmerola.

The United States also announced that another 900 Marines will soon arrive in Honduras; this force is considered to be an advance group of the Rapid Deployment Force.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PAZ BARNICA ON EUROPEAN TOUR

For EFE coverage of Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica's European tour of Belgium, the FRG, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands and the UK, including his remarks at the International Relations Institute in Brussels on Nicaragua and the Central American situation, see the Benelux section, Belgium subsection, of the 19 September and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ARMY DENIES CAPTURE OF GUERRILLA LEADER IN OLANCHO

PA162006 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Honduran Army officially denied yesterday that it has captured guerrilla leader Jose Maria Reyes Mata in Olancho Department. The official report issued by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate indicated that operation in search of subversive groups are being carried out in Olancho Department, but that there have been no clashes or capture of subversives.

The Honduran Army also reported that only national troops are carrying out the search for guerrillas in Olancho.

A spokesman of the Public Relations Office in Tegucigalpa has confirmed that several guerrilla deserters have told the Army that Reyes Mata has apparently deserted in order to save his life in view of the pursuit of the troops that are getting closer to the subversive hideouts.

He also explained that there have been no casualties among the Honduran jungle operation troops who are combing important areas of Olancho Department with the support of helicopter gunships. Unofficial reports had indicated that both sides had suffered casualties in clashes.

Reyes Mata is a Honduran doctor who graduated in Cuba and who specialized in biochemistry in Chile, where he traveled during the Salvador Allende regime. Official reports have said that he was leading 300 Cuban-trained guerrillas who entered Honduras from Nicaragua in the beginning of August. Twenty-one guerrillas have deserted from the subversive ranks and have supplied valuable information to the Army which, according to the Armed Forces, will enable them to neutralize the armed actions soon.

Olancho is the biggest Honduran department. It is on the border with Nicaragua and its jungle vegetation lends itself to guerrilla warfare. The army has about 2,000 counterinsurgency troops in rural areas in Olancho Department.

NICARAGUA

NUNEZ CANCELS STATE COUNCIL VISIT TO U.S.

PA172001 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1805 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Sep (DPA) -- Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, has called off a visit to the United States which he and moderate political leaders were to start today after his request for a visa was "submitted for consideration."

A communique by the Nicaraguan State Council noted that Antony Quainton, U.S. ambassador to Managua, reported that the "visit should be postponed until the month of October," so it was decided to call it off because Nicaraguans "are entitled to decide on their own when they wish to visit a country with which they maintain diplomatic relations."

The request for visas by the members of the parliamentary commission, which includes Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court, and Cesar Delgadillo Machado, representative of the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), were also submitted for consideration.

Nunez was invited by several U.S. congressmen who visited Nicaragua in the past few months to travel to the United States. The U.S. attitude, according to the State Council communique, "confirms the hostility of the United States toward Nicaragua and increases the tension already existing between the two countries."

The communique states that the State Council deplores the suspension of the meetings planned with members of the U.S. Senate, including Robert Byrd, Democratic minority leader; Ingemund Benson, member of the Armed Services Committee; Daniel Inouye, member of the Intelligence Committee; and Paul Tsongas, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Daniel Ortega Scores U.S.

PA180239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Sep (AFP) -- Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega has disclosed that some 2,000 counterrevolutionaries have "infiltrated" Nicaraguan territory in the past few daysm but he added that his offensive is being thwarted by the Sandinist Army.

Humberto Ortega -- who was approached by newsmen during an official event in Managua -- also confirmed that one of the two airplanes that bombed the port of Corinto on 9 September "was downed by the Sandinist antiaircraft defense systems."

Without providing any further details of the incident, the defense minister said: "now we must mention three airplanes downed and six counterrevolutionary crewmen killed."

During the current month the army destroyed three out of eight airplanes that entered Nicaraguan airspace to attack civilian and military targets, among them the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, the port of Corinto on the Pacific, and the Cibalsa military base in the southern part of the country.

Earlier official sources had said that the plane that was downed after attacking Corinto, the country's most important port, had been hit by antiaircraft fire but had managed to flee southward, presumably toward Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, Government Junta Coordinator Commaner Daniel Ortega -- who delivered a speech this afternoon during a ceremony commemorating "the heroes of Nandaime" who fell in combat 10 years ago -- lambasted the Reagan administration for having denied a visa to Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council.

Daniel Ortega termed Washington's move "a new attempt at isolation" against Nicaragua, and said that President Reagan "is afraid of the words" of the Sandinist leaders.

Nunez was scheduled to leave for Washington today at the head of a delegation from the Nicaraguan parliament and courts of justice, whose objective was to become acquainted with the U.S. electoral system and to establish contact with the U.S. Congress.

The coordinator of the government junta said: "Reagan is afraid of the revolution because he cannot challenge our arguments and because our moral force is devastating -- and not because of tanks and cannons, but because of the force of reason." Daniel Ortega reiterated that "no aggression or blackmail" is going to divert our march or the Nicaraguan process, "because the people have already charted the course of the revolution."

Havana: BARRICADA Attacks U.S.

PA180404 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The newspaper BARRICADA, which is published in Managua, today said in an editorial that the U.S. attitude of delaying the granting of visas to Nicaraguan leaders is nothing but a disguised refusal.

The newspaper said that this policy has prevented Nicaraguan State Council President Carlos Nunez from leaving Saturday for a scheduled visit to Washington in response to an invitation from several U.S. congressmen. The method of making consultations on the granting of visas to high-ranking officials of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations is uncommon and undiplomatic, BARRICADA said.

The FSLN newspaper recalled in its editorial that in May the U.S. State Department denied a visa to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, who had been invited to give lectures at U.S. universities. BARRICADA stressed that this policy is consistent with the escalation of the aggression against Nicaragua that Ronald Reagan's government is promoting.

AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS DESIRE TO TALK WITH U.S.

PA170436 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Antonio Jarquin, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, has reaffirmed the Sandinist government's willingness to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan's government in order to arrive at a negotiated solution to the conflict in Central America.

In a statement to the press in Washington, Jarquin pointed out that Nicaragua has requested meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz, Vice President George Bush, and the Kissinger Commission as a means of finding a peaceful solution to the problems currently facing Central America.

Jarquin explained that Nicaragua adopted this stance after examining the responsibility which the United States has for the regional crisis. We stressed that the Sandinist government has approached the Washington government to ascertain whether Washington's professed interest in finding a negotiated solution to the conflict is more than mere words.

He added that as of this morning, the U.S. State Department had not approved the visas for the Nicaraguan delegation headed by State Council President Carlos Nunez, which is scheduled to arrive in Washington to study the U.S. electoral system and to meet with members of Congress and other government leaders.

Regarding the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, the Nicaraguan diplomat stated that while significant progress has been made, the group would play a much more important role if the United States adopted a positive stance and stopped torpedoing Marxism.

HAVANA CITES HEALTH MINISTER ON U.S. ACTIONS

PA180401 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido has said in Managua that the nation's health programs have been affected by the constant acts of aggression that the United States is promoting against Nicaragua.

During a meeting with a group of U.S. women who are visiting Nicaragua, Lea Guido said that a deterioration of the health picture can be expected, particularly in the troubled areas, if counterrevolutionary actions are stepped up. She said that some of the diseases that are currently under control in Nicaragua -- like poliomielitis -- may resurge and others may grow in incidence because of the inability to provide medical care, or because shipments of medicines or equipment donated to health centers are blocked.

The Nicaraguan health minister stressed that a U.S. medical brigade would be welcome in Nicaragua if Washington ever decided to offer this type of cooperation.

MINISTRY SEES CIA HAND IN THWARTED ATTACK

PA171931 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- According to authorities of this country, anti-Sandinist groups, using weapons and equipment provided by the CIA, planned to destroy the Paso Caballos Bridge linking the port of Corinto, Nicaragua's principal port, with the rest of the national territory.

The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry reported today, Saturday, that near that bridge they found modern diving equipment providing a capability for staying under water 9 hours at a depth of 60 feet. The interior ministry combatants also found 60 lbs of C-4 explosive and a timing device which, according to the Sandinist authorities, is used exclusively by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The port of Corinto, located on the Pacific, is the same one that was bombed on 8 September by T-28 combat aircraft, according to the Nicaraguan authorities. On that day the aircraft also attempted to destroy the Paso Caballos Bridge with rockets, but they were unsuccessful because of Sandinist antiaircraft fire.

Commander David Blanco, military commander of the western region of the country, said that "U.S. imperialism" is undertaking a "terrorist escalation" in the Pacific region to destroy the most vulnerable points of the country's economy.

He noted that the attack they had planned to stage against Paso Caballos was similar to the sabotage of the crude oil terminal in Puerto Sandino. He recalled that on 8 September the counterrevolutionaries destroyed five 4-ton buoys and an oil pipeline that was 60 feet deep.

The officer explained that the anti-Sandinists also used 30 lbs of C-4 explosive to destroy three ships, the pier, and a warehouse owned by the fishing cooperative on the nearby island of Padre Ramos in the Nicaraguan Pacific.

According to Commander Blanco, the presence of U.S. warships 12 miles from the Nicaraguan Pacific coast "constitutes support for those terrorist actions."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON BORGE VISIT TO FRANCE

Remarks Prior to Visit

PM161035 Paris LE MATIN in French 13 Sep 83 p 14

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Henri Raillard in Nicaragua, prior to his visit to France on 14 and 15 September]

[Text] LE MATIN: What are the reasons for your visit to France?

Tomas Borge: I have been invited by Culture Minister Jack Lang. I have long wished to visit France to express my gratitude to the French people for the solidarity which they have generously shown us.

LE MATIN: Are you satisfied with France's support for Nicaragua?

Tomas Borge: Yes, but we think that France could play a more active role, and be a more prominent protagonist because of its prestige, its history, and the role it has hitherto played with regard to the situation of conflict in Central America. We hope to explain our viewpoint as clearly as possible and to seek France's participation in peace efforts.

LE MATIN: How do you view the present military situation?

Tomas Borge: The presence of the American fleet off Nicaragua and the prospect of military maneuvers in Honduras stimulated the counterrevolutionary activities. We have adopted the tactics of allowing those troops to enter deep into the country in order to subsequently destroy them, and it seems that we have succeeded. At present the counterrevolutionaries are on the defensive. The situation has probably been more difficult in the northern part of the Atlantic coast area, where the Miskito Indians had an advantage because of their thorough knowledge of the terrain, but that advantage was quickly neutralized in the fighting by our forces' moral and combative superiority. It is an illusion to think that the counterrevolutionaries can sieze major cities, as they apparently intend. That is why there might be a higher state in the conflict which would take the form of a U.S. intervention.

LE MATIN: Some countries seem to fear excessive militarization by Nicaragua.

Tomas Borge: Our Army is essentially a defensive Army and we have relatively few weapons. Our Air Force is very weak, as is our fleet. At present we have coastal patrol boats in the Atlantic, some of which were obtained from Europe, and they enable us to curb certain actions. We also have a few armored, air defense artillery, and ground artillery units. Indeed, where does our real strength lie? In the infantry because, failing weapons, we have a people prepared to defend their homeland and, if necessary, we can mobilize hundreds of thousands of people, not in the regular Army but in the volunteer forces. This is the advantage we have over countries like Honduras which, although they might have many weapons, cannot increase the size of their army too much, because inevitably, at a certain point, they run the risk of seeing the armed population turn the arms against the government.

LE MATIN: The U.S. Government accuses Nicaragua of continuing to supply arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Is this true?

Tomas Borge: We have requently stressed that the U.S. Government should supply proof that the Nicaraguan Government is sending arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. Such proof has never been supplied. We no longer want to dwell on this; we simply state that means of control must be discussed to prevent any more weapons reaching the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas. It is impossible to export a revolution. It is not weapons which determine the success of a revolution; it is the people's will, and no more.

LE MATIN: Has the Sandinist government made mistakes in the past few years?

Tomas Borge: Of course there have been mistakes, especially with regard to the Miskito Indians, due mainly to inexperience and lack of knowledge about the situation on the Atlantic coast. They have gradually been rectified in the course of things, but they have had negative consequences which we are now trying to eradicate.

Meets With Mauroy

PA160426 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan interior minister, has met in Paris with French Premier Pierre Mauroy, who said that economic, financial, cultural, and commercial solidalrity with this Central American country is the duty of the leftist French Government.

Borge stated that he is very pleased with his meeting with Mauroy and indicated that they spoke the same language.

According to reports, the Sandinist leader asked France to make an effort to convince the United States of the need to adopt a conciliatory policy toward Latin America, particularly Nicaragua, which would rule out the use of military force.

Antoine Blanca, France's roving ambassador for Latin America, who attended the meeting, said that the discussion was essentially political, and pointed out that Borge's visit to Paris shows the importance that Nicaragua attackes to its relations with Western Europe.

Tomas Borge will continue his tour of other European countries on Sunday, including official visits to Portugal, Spain, Italy, the FRG, and the Netherlands.

Rebukes Ikle Statement

PA161845 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The statement made by General [as heard] Fred C. Ikle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, that the people's Sandinist revolution is intolerable is nothing but a declaration of war on Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister, said yesterday in Paris during a news conference.

Our colleague Junier Lizzy of AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, has sent us a report from Paris on Commander Borge's statements to newsmen during a news conference that was held after he met with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, with whom he exchanged views about Central America's problems.

Commander Borge broached such topics as the Honduran-U.S. maneuvers, the annihilation of one of the task forces that had infiltrated from Honduras, political pluralism, mixed economy, the Contadora Group's efforts to establish peace in Central America, and the problems faced by the Nicaraguan Government because of the political stance of some members of the Catholic hierarchy. This is Lizzy's report:

[Begin relay] [Lizzy] This is a special report for Radio Sandino from the ANN bureau in Paris:

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, who is visiting this city to meet with ranking French political leaders while on a tour through Europe, said that the statements made recently by General Ikle of the United States are a declaration of war on the people's Sandinist revolution.

During a news conference that was attended by approximately 70 newsmen from France and other European countries, Commander Borge made a broad outline of the situation in Nicaragua and Central America. Referring to General Ikle's statements, Commander Borge said:

[Begin Borge recording] Fred C. Ikle's recent statement [word indistinct] the U.S. intention to strengthen the military path only [word indistinct] in Central America. (?He implied) a rapid increase in the number of advisers in El Salvador and asserted that the Nicaraguan revolution is intolerable.

In practice, this means a declaration of war on Nicaragua. We must view this within the context of Kissinger's visit, which is actually a propaganda smokescreen which [words indistinct] but reaffirms the U.S. Government's political desire to destroy our country, to liquidate our revolution.

This is the truth of what Nicaragua is experiencing. This is the drama Central America is living through. The only thing we can do is defend ourselves, and we will defend ourselves. We ask the peoples of Europe and the world to show solidarity with us.

There will be no foreign troops in our country. We Nicaraguans will defend ourselves with our own (?effort), and I am sure that whoever dares invade our country will pay a very high price for it. As we said recently, if there has been talk for many years about the Vietnam syndrome, there will be talk about the Nicaragua syndrome after they invade our country -- if indeed they invade us [words indistinct] adventure, this madness. [end recording]

Commander Borge asserted that the Nicaraguan revolution does not represent a threat to the United States, but that Ronald Reagan's government is a threat to the internal security of Nicaragua, a small country that has never harmed anyone and is now being attacked by the most powerful nation on earth.

The Nicaraguan minister appealed to the European countries to stand beside the weak countries in their struggle against the powerful countries that tear apart the nationality of small nations. He arned that the Nicaraguan revolution will defend [words indistinct] to the bitter end.

According to a report from Paris, Mauroy reiterated France's economic, financial, cultural, and commercial solidarity with Nicaragua during his meeting with Commander Borge. Borge is in Paris on a working visit. At the end of the meeting, Mauroy described this government's solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government as a duty of the French leftwing and announced that he has accepted an invitation to visit Nicaragua.

Comments on Talks, Aid

PA171748 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has told Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martine that the West European allies of the United States would consider use of force to solve he Central America problem intolerable

The Nicaraguan minister today concludes a visit to France, during which he met with important officials of the Francois Mitterrand government and other political and social sectors

Borge leaves for Barcelona, Spain, tomorrow. He will speak at a geologists' congress there. From Barcelona Borge will go to Madrid, where he is scheduled to meet with Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Spanish Government. During a telephone interview with Radio Sandino, Commander Borge said that France has increased its economic aid to Nicaragua by 20 million francs.

Here is this exclusive interview in Paris, France, with Commander Tomas Borge, who tells us about the results of his talks with important French Government officials and other political and social sectors:

[Begin recording] [Borge] We were received at the highest levels of the government and the various political parties of France. Our visit has received broad -- exceptional, we could say -- news coverage here. We have talked with Premier Pierre Mauroy, External Relations Minister Cheysson, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci and Culture Minister Jack Lang. We also talked with Lionel Jospin, secretary general of the Socialist Party, which is in power; George Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party; [name indistinct], adviser to Mitterrand; and with other important Frenchmen.

They voiced their complete support for our country and for peace in Central America. They have told us that France would find any aggression against Nicaragua intolerable.

[Unidentified journalist] Regarding the U.S. position on the Central American issue, did you discuss this with French Government officials? What response did you get?

[Borge] We called for a reiteration of French solidarity with Nicaragua and backing for the Contadora Group. They responded positively: France and the U.S. allies would find any aggression against Nicaragua intolerable.

[Unidentified journalist] Commander Borge, was there any agreement on economic aid?

[Borge] Some new agreements were reached, new relations, as well as the possibility of a French credit line to Nicaragua. The terms of this credit will be outlined in the next few days. By the time I return to Nicaragua, there will probably be specific information from them on the subject of economic aid. French commercial cooperation has been increased by 20 million francs.

We have been treated exceptionally well. LE FIGARO, a world-renowned rightist newpaper published in France, has complained about the special treatment we have been given. [end recording]

RAMIREZ VISITS MONGOLIA, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PA170043 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar - Nicaragua and Mongolia have reaffirmed that they will strongly oppose aggressive U.S. policies, and highly praised the socialist countries' foreign policy in support of peace. This statement is included in a communique that was issued on the occasion of a visit to Mongolia by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The document criticizes the Reagan administration's current efforts to increase international tension, to accelerate the arms race by confronting socialism, and to wage an overall offensive against the forces of national and social liberation.

Mongolia has reiterated its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the aggression perpetrated by the United States and its allies.

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR MIXED COMMISSION WITH CEMA

PA171343 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] An agreement to create a mixed commission between Nicaragua and the countries comprising CEMA was signed today in Moscow to strengthen Nicaragua's economic development in the production sector.

According to the agreement Nicaragua will be an observer country to CEMA, a multilateral organization which is comprised of 10 countries in Eastern Europe and Cuba.

The agreement was signed by Jacinto Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union, and F. Fadyl, executive secretary of CEMA. Attending the ceremony were the following Nicaraguan Government representatives: Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the secretariat of the government junta, (Rolando Bermudez), director of the Ministry of Industry, and (Arnulfo Urrutia) deputy of international relations of the FSLN.

COMMENTARY LAUDS ORPA STRUGGLE IN GUATEMALA

PA190346 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Sep 83

["Weekend Commentary"]

[Excerpts] We dedicate our commentary this weekend to an organization that was born 12 years ago in Guatemala with the vision of a relentless struggle at a very critical time for that Central American country. We are referring to the Armed Peoples Organization, ORPA, which was born in 1971 and which has waged 4 consecutive years of military and military-political actions.

We extend our revolutionary greetings to the ORPA members, who have joined the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, and under the strategy of a revolutionary popular movement are at this moment landing fierce blows on the repressive Guatemalan forces.

On 18 September 1979, ORPA for the first time voiced the message of its members filled with hope, based on a solid political plan initiated 8 years before. The message was heard by the workers of Mujulia farm, located in the country's most important coffee region in the department of Quezaltenango. The message announced the beginning of a military and military-political plan of a profoundly revolutionary organization, which for 8 years had carried out in strict secrecy the implementation, consolidation, and organization of its work. In this manner, simple in its grandeur, the new revolutionary organization appeared publicly on the scene of struggle for the historic, political, social, and economic advancement of the Guatemalan people.

Its creation and emergence in 1971 occurred at an extremely critical time for the Guatemalan revolutionary movement as a whole, when there was a need for a truly political and organizational plan that would reflect the aspirations and revolutionary desires of the people, and when frequent military coups were slowing down the armed movement that had begun in 1972 [date as heard]. Furthermore, it faced an army experienced in counterinsurgency warfare and temporarily victorious, which at that time protected not only the interests of its masters but its own interests obtained as a result of its growing participation in the exercise of power. As a result of this long line of experiences, and in view of the turn of events and increasing causes of social injustice suffered by the Guatemalan people, above all based on the infinite awareness of the traditional struggle of its people in extremely difficult conditions, ORPA began its historic plan to promote and participate in the leadership of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement, adopting the strategy of the popular revolutionary war.

To disrupt the system, ORPA calls on the people to fight against exploitation, repression and oppression; against the puppet governments that take turns in power to defend the interests of the Guatemalan oligarchy and imperialism, so that by establishing a revolutionary, patriotic, popular, and democratic government a new Guatemalan society can be built, the nation's wealth can be recovered, and an end can be put to injustice, discrimination, and dependency.

HAVANA REPORTS SABOTAGE OF FISHING COOPERATIVE

FL171530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Managua news reports tell of sabotage perpetrated by counterrevolutionary commandos operating out of Honduras against the property and boats of a fishing cooperative in the northwestern Nicaraguan department of Chinandega.

The attack took place on Tuesday evening at the Mayo Carillo Cardillo fishing cooperative comprised of 12 fishermen and 3 boats, located in Nicaraguan waters in the Gulf of Fonesca.

The counterrevolutionaries destroyed the small hut along with the property of the fishermen and their three boats, and damaged the dock. According to reports, this is the second such sabotage perpetrated in the last 7 days by counterrevolutionary commandos trained by the CIA of the United States. On 8 September, the oil landing dock in Puerto Sandino, 65 km from Managua, was partially destroyed. On that same day and the following day, there were air attacks over Managua and the Port of Corinto.

ORTEGA REPORTS 10 FDN MEMBERS KILLED IN COMBAT

PA180432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today that 10 members of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) had been killed in combat with Army troops in the northern area of the country.

The leader explained that the 10 FDN rebels, among them 2 detachment chiefs who went by the names "El Diablo" and "El Naval," were killed 5 km from Zinica, Matagalpa Department.

The Sandinist leader said the Nicaraguan people are "going forth with greater combativeness to defeat the imperialist aggression in all fields, whether military, political, or economic."

Ortega said: "The Reagan administration is trying to impose the system of exploitation that the Nicaraguan people experienced during the days of the Somozist dictatorship."

This statement by Ortega was made during an event in Managua commemorating the 10th anniversary of the death of four Sandinist leaders at the hands of the Somozist Guard in Nandaime, Granada Department, some 69 km from Managua.

FDN MILITARY ACTIONS, OPERATIONS REPORTED

PA100054 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The clandestine radio station 15 September reported today that groups from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) defeated Sandinist government troops at El Zorro, in Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Province.

According to the radio station, a guerrilla patrol from the Jorge Salazar task force under the leadership of Commanders Gamaliel and Kaliman forced the government troops to flee, inflicting "numerous casualties" on them.

The rebel radio station added that a peasant woman from that area, identified only as Basilia, was killed by Sandinist soldiers who accused her of collaborating with the rebels.

According to 15 September, commandos from the Rafael Herrera task force under Commander Tigrillo attacked the Sandinist garrison at El Bote, forcing its guards to flee. This incident took place in the northern province of Jinotega.

The GDN guerrillas occupied the garrison for more than 24 hours, distributing propaganda pamphlets and speaking with the civilian population, according to the rebel radio station's latest broadcast.

COMMENTARY RAPS U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PA171725 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Almost 70 years have passed since man used one of the most terrible means for massive extermination against his fellow creatures for the first time -- chemical weapons.

At the end of World War II, nearly all countries vowed not to use such a horrible method of extermination. Only the United States abstained from making such a commitment, and to date it has continued producing chemical weapons to use when it desires. Current U.S. arsenals of chemical weapons would be enough to exterminate all living creatures on earth, and it is very possible that the United States would use this means if a conflict were to start in any part of the world.

U.S. leaders have shown that they are capable of using any method to achieve their goals. During their attacks on Vietnam, they dropped more than 100,000 tons of toxic substances over Vietnamese territory. Through this criminal action, the U.S. imperialists destroyed crops and trees over 40,000 square kilometers, endangering the lives and health of more than 1.5 million Vietnamese citizens, and even that of many U.S. soldiers.

Using the same methods against the neighboring People's Republic of Kampuchea in 1969, [words indistinct] and vegetation in an extension of 70,000 hectares, which caused the death or illness of some 30,000 people.

Last May, at the international conference on chemical and bacteriological weapons held in [name indistinct],delegates had the opportunity to visit the [name indistinct] region, the [name indistinct] hospital and the museum of victims of chemical and bacteriological war. Union leaders of the chemical industry and public health representatives from 70 countries were able to confirm the effects of this Yankee barbarism.

U.S. reserves of toxic substances are estimated at more than 150,000 tons, including missiles, mines, bombs, and other kinds of devices capable of eliminating all vestiges of life on earth. Nonetheless, the Pentagon and [words indistinct] do not seem to believe that such a large amount of chemical weapons is enough. According to U.S. military plans, it will invest from $4 to $10 billion in modernizing the Army's chemical weapons arsenal.

However, chemical and bacteriological weapons are not only stored in the United States, they have also been transferred to Western Europe, obviously intended for use against the USSR and other socialist European countries should the imperialists decide to start ar armed confrontation. Soviet leaders have repeatedly proposed the signing of an agreement banning the development, production, and storage of chemical weapons reserves, as well as the destruction of those which already exist.

Notwithstanding this, [word indistinct] in the United States and Western Europe have exalted the usefulness of these weapons. Hence, spokesmen and representatives of military industrial consortiums have (?emphasized) the purity of chemical and bacterialogical weapons, since they can eliminate human life and leave material assets intact. A world without nature is the goal of those who favor chemical war.

CRANSTON'S COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CUBA NOTED

FL171600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] In Washington, Allan Cranston, a Democratic Party presidential candidate, has openly attacked the Reagan administration's policy in Central America and warned that if it is not changed, U.S. citizens are going to lose their lives in the region.

Cranston said that the U.S. gunboat policy is frustrating Latin American efforts to establish peace, and he added that Washington's covert war against Nicaragua violates the OAS Charter. He also demanded an end to the financial support of the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, the cancellation of the U.S. military maneuvers in Central America, and the withdrawal of U.S. naval forces from the area.

Cranston said that the United States should prepare to enter into talks with Cuba for the purpose of helping to resolve the problems of Central America.

NICARAGUAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Discusses Military Situation

FL161200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Next, we will be bringing you an interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga by our correspondent Jose Arteaga on the situation that heroic Central American nation is facing because of the attacks by counterrevolutionary agents led by the United States. The Nicaraguan leader is visiting our country at the invitation of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples.

[Begin recording] [Arteaga] Comrade Nora Astorga, what is the current political-military situation in Nicaragua?

[Astorga] Well, we are presently engaged in an undeclared war with the United States, the most powerful military force in our hemisphere. It is determined to destroy the Sandinist popular revolution and, therefore, it is financing and arming Somozist guardsmen and also providing assistance to ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], the Eden Pastora group.

The Eden Pastora forces as well as the forces from the north -- the Somozist guardsmen -- have very little political support... [changes thought] or rather no political support in Nicaragua. The Somozist guardsmen have no political support because we fought for 40 years to get rid of the dictatorship. Somozism cannot find any support, nor will it ever return to power in Nicaragua.

As for the counterrevolutionaries from the north, one of their policies has been to use terrorism. At first they believed they were going to find logistical and political support within the peasant population in the area in order to implement their plans. As that support from the population failed to manifest itself, they began to kill our peasants indiscriminately. In other words, they have tried to gather the support they need to move about through terrorism.

And as far as Eden Pastora is concerned, Eden does not constitute any kind of representative political force in Nicaragua at this time. And in this context, I am referring more to the political field than the military field.

However, in the military field, even with all of our limitations, we have a very large advantage. And that is so because all the Nicaraguan people are ready to defend the gains of the revolution through the use of armed force. And this is something that must be taken into consideration when any kind of political and military assessment is made.

[Arteaga] We thank Nora Astorga for her statements in this program. [end recording]

Discusses Borge Tour

PA181545 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Nora Astorga, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, recently visited Cuba to participate in the events that were held in our country to celebrate the 162d anniversary of Central America's independence from Spanish colonialism. During her stay in Havana, Astorga held a news conference, excerpts of which we will now broadcast.

Astorga first referred to the charges that Nicaragua lodged recently at the United Nations over counterrevolutionary bombings against that Central American country.

[Begin Astorga recording] We went before the UN Security Council and charged [word indistinct] debate that we could not let the bombings of civilian targets in our country go without a reply. We denounced the bombings and submitted very tangible evidence of the connection between these attacks, the counterrevolutionaries, of course, and the U.S. Administration.

The evidence included, among other things, the record of flights made by the pilots. The record of the pilot who was shot down at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport included flights inside the United States, flights between Miami and several Central American countries, a return trip to Miami, another trip to a Central American country, and then a flight to Nicaragua. We also submitted other evidence on the direct U.S. involvement in actions against Nicaragua. The reaction at the United Nations was very good. [end recording]

Astorga also discussed the tour Sandinist Commander Tomas Borge is making through several West European countries as part of the diplomatic offensive the Nicaraguan revolution is carrying out abroad.

[Begin Astorga recording] It is basically a political tour. We have very good relations with West European countries. On this tour, Commander Tomas Borge will explain the latest developments of our struggle, our position toward the Contadora Group and the United States, and the perspectives of the development of events in Central America and the menace they entail for Central American and world peace.

In this rapprochement tour, he will visit practically every West European country, in some of which he will bring up economic relations and support. However, that is not the principal objective of the tour.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega will be at the United Nations through the week of 26 September, where he will address the assembly and hold bilateral talks with several chiefs of state. [end recording]

VISITING NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ON TIES, CONFLICT

FL162210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The ties of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect that exist between the peoples and Governments of Cuba and Nicaragua were emphasized in this capital by (Jose Luis Abulto), an official of the FSLN.

In statements to this station, he discussed Cuban support for the reconstruction of Nicaragua, agricultural development, the development of the sugar industry, and the hundreds of doctors, teachers, and other technicians who are working in the country.

(Abulto) condemned the intensification of military aggression by counterrevolutionary groups based in Honduras and Costa Rica and supported by the U.S. Government. He said that to the tension being caused by the former Somozist guards must be added that being caused by the presence of a powerful U.S. naval fleet with dangerous interventionist intentions in Central America.

The attacks, economic measures, continuous pressure, and other forms of aggression by the Reagan administration against the Sandinist revolution have contributed to the growth of the people's anti-imperialist sentiment.

Later, (Jose Luis Abulto) pointed out the people's support for the militia, the Patriotic Military Service Law, and the police who patrol the neighborhoods.

He noted the importance of the Contadora Group in the search for a negotiated settlement of the Central American crisis, and denounced the U.S. lack of willingness to solve the problems in the region.

In conclusion, he stressed that Nicaraguans are aware of the seriousness of the threats that hang over the country and he said that the people are ready to defend what had cost them so much blood to win.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA161249 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Everything indicates that the U.S. Government has taken the first steps toward new and increased warmongering intervention against the new Nicaragua. This is confirmed by the wave of attacks and air and naval incursions against this Central American nation in the last few days.

Nicaraguan Government officials have denounced these incidents, which represent an exploratory phase prior to a large-scale aggression launched from neighboring Honduras. Former U.S. officials recently told Canadian radio stations that, from the military standpoint, the air attacks on the Nicaraguan airports in Managua and Puerto Corinto are not important. However, they represent a highly significant precedent. These attacks, they pointed out, have helped the U.S. Pentagon, the CIA, and the U.S. experts who are guiding the counterrevolutionaries' military actions to evaluate Nicaraguan air defenses. According to observers, the recent attacks and air raids, the U.S. naval presence off both Nicaraguan coasts, and the new aggressions from Honduras and Costa Rica confirm the implementation of a carefully studied plan against the Sandinist revolution.

In effect, the harassment against Nicaragua is growing larger and more brazen every day. The counterrevolutionary leaders have stated publicly that they are preparing mortal blows against the Sandinist government. Meanwhile, the United States is stepping up its military presence in the zone and increasing the massive shipments of weapons and logistical materiel to Zomozist groups and the Guatemalan and Honduran regimes. The latter are already involved in the dirty U.S. war against the new Nicaragua.

However, at each blow dealt by U.S. imperialism and the anti-Sandinists, the Nicaraguan people have acted exemplarily. During the past 20 days more than 100 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in fighting in the northern and southern border areas with the Sandinist People's Army. One of the most significant clashes was carried out in the zone of Haulover, in the Nicaraguan Department of Zelaya. The counterrevolutionaries suffered 25 deaths and dozens of wounded and lost a large amount of war material there.

The armed peasant militias have also been waging successful actions against the former Somozist guards. In the central region of Zelaya, they caused approximately 40 deaths and captured several prisoners from a counterrevolutionary column which tried to take over the area. Commander Lenin Cerna, head of Nicaraguan State Security, reported that this group of former Somozist guards was headed by the well-known counterrevolutionary leader "Renato." He is responsible for the murder of 18 peasants and the destruction of 12 houses in the area.

So far, none of the counterrevolutionary groups has been able to establish a stronghold in Nicaragua territory, despite their modern weapons and the increasing support they receive from the Honduran Air Force and Army. Their actions have only served to destroy the government's economic objectives and murder defenseless peasants, which makes their armed attacks against Nicaragua even more despicable. The Sandinist revolution is irreversible, and all of U.S. imperialism's aggressions will crash against it, because they have yet to learn the historical lesson derived from Cuba's example: There is no force, no matter how powerful, capable of bending the will of a nation that is determined to defend its economic and political independence at any cost.

GRANMA ARTICLE ATTACKS HONDURAS' GUSTAVO ALVAREZ

FL161010 Bridgetown CANA in English 0129 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Havana, Sept 15, REUTER-CANA -- A signed article in Cuba's official newspaper, GRANMA, today accused Honduran military strongmen Gustavo Alvarez of acting as an American puppet in Central America. It said General Alvarez had sent his troops to harass leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and continued to protect the U.S.-backed anti-government Nicaraguan forces based in Honduras.

"The Honduras military chief has a long record of service in the worst national interest: and those of North American imperialism," the article said, going on to call Alvarez a "good son of Uncle Sam."

It said General Alvarez had taken over the running of Honduras from the elected president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, who was described as a "yes man."

Communist Cuba has steadily increased its criticism of Honduras since the United States began to build up its forces there in recent months. Articles in GRANMA, the organ of the Communist Party, reflect the views of the Cuban leadership.

CASTRO MEETS WITH GHANA'S KOJO TSIKATA

FL171140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fedel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday afternoon received Captain Kojo Tsikata, retired, special adviser of Ghana's Provinsional National Defense Council.

At the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on matters of mutual interest concerning relations between the two countries. During the talks, Fidel re-expressed the solidarity of the Cuban party, government, and people with Ghana's revolutionary process and with the efforts of that fraternal country to build a more equitable society. Fidel also sent a warm greeting to Air Force Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of Ghana.

As part of his visit to Cuba, Capt Tsikata brought a message from Rawlings to Fidel. He was seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of our party Politburo, and by Ghana's ambassador to Cuba.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON ASSISTANCE NOTED

FL161454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos told a mass rally that more assistance would be requested from friendly countries if it became necessary to defend the country's sovereignty. The Angolan president spoke to more than 10,000 persons gathered at a mass rally held in Luena, the capital city of Moxico Province.

Dos Santos said: are an independent country and we must defend that independence. Dos Santos confirmed the four points proposed on the occasion of the visit by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and said: We have a basic goal, which is to expel the South African troops who are occupying a portion of our territory and to defeat the armed bands of UNITA.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES GEN SIXTO BATISTA

FL171846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, has received Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. The Cuban leader is heading a delegation on a visit to Romania.

PEACE MOVEMENT NOTES COSTA RICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA160309 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has sent a message congratulating the Costa Rican people on the commemoration this 15 September of the 162d anniversary of Costa Rica's independence. The document condemns the U.S. Government's intentions of using Costa Rican territory as a base for attacks on other Central American countries, and it praises the Costa Rican people's efforts on behalf of peace, democracy, and social justice.